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U.S. Says Iraq Uses Chemical Weapons In War With Iran

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The United States said Monday it had concluded that chemical weapons had been used by Iraq against Iran, and it condemned use of the weapons.

The United States strongly condemns the prohibited use of chemical weapons whenever it occurs," said John Hughes, the State Department spokesman. "There can be no justification for their use by any country."

Iraq has denied the use of chemical weapons.

Mr. Hughes said U.S. officials had concluded from "available evidence," such as independent news reports and "non-Iraqi" sources, that Iraq had used the chemical weapons.

He refused to say who U.S. officials thought had supplied the weapons to Iraq.

Mr. Hughes called on the Iranian government to accept an international mediator to negotiate an end to the war, which started in September 1980.

"The United States finds the present Iranian regime's intransigent refusal to deviate from its avowed objective of eliminating the legitimate government of neighboring Iraq to be inconsistent with the accepted norms of behavior among nations," he said.

Iranian soldiers are being treated in Swedish and Austrian hospitals for possible chemical poisoning.

A young Iranian died Monday in a Swedish hospital, a hospital spokesman said. The cause of the 17-year-old soldier's death was not known, and tests were being carried out.

In Vienna, doctors said 10 Iranian soldiers being treated there had been injured by "chemical causes."

The physicians, citing lack of experience in the field, refused to confirm official Iranian claims that chemical weapons had been used against the soldiers. The doctors are also awaiting a forensic investigation, results of which are expected Tuesday.

"Eight of the patients are suffering from superficial acid burns of the skin, two others are under intensive care with lesions of inner organs as well, including a drop in white blood corpuscles," said Ernst Wolner, a Vienna surgeon.

Mohammed Kiarasli, the Iranian ambassador to Austria, insisted that the soldiers had been injured by poison gas shells fired by Iraqi forces.

The ambassador said in a telephone interview that "we are going to the United Nations, we are going everywhere," making it clear that his government intended to internationalize the dispute.

Tehran Radio reported that Iran sent a message to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, demanding that experts on military affairs and chemical weapons investigate the alleged use of "inhuman" chemical warfare. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

New Attack Expected

William Drozdiak of The Washington Post reported from Baidia, Iraq:

Despite a respite from intense fighting in recent days, Iraqi forces are bracing for another Iranian assault.

The attack is expected through southern marshlands as part of a strategy to cut a critical highway and set up a pincer attack on Basra, Iraq's second largest city.

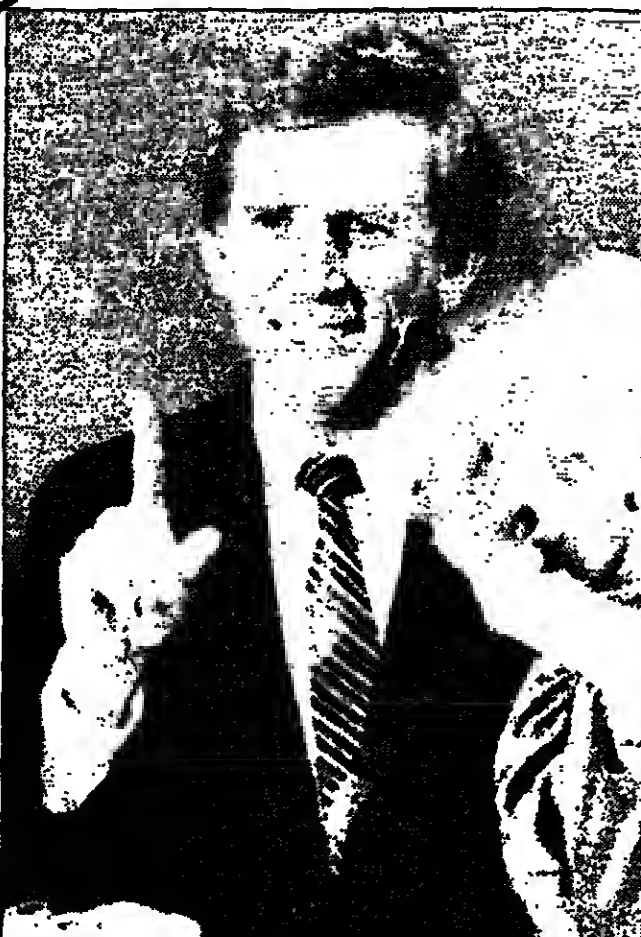
Major General Hisham Sabah Fakhr, Iraq's commander of operations east of the Tigris River, told reporters he had not abandoned his campaign of trying to entrap Iraq's 3d Army Corps near the southern port along a disputed waterway, the Shatt-al-Arab.

General Fakhr said Iran's human-wave attacks, which are said to have cost tens of thousands of lives since the offensive began Feb. 22, would probably continue once Iranian forces were replenished along the border.

The war's most recent major battle ended last Tuesday, when Iraq retook Baidia and the neighboring town of Sakhrath.

General Fakhr said that no troops under his command had used mustard gas or chemical weapons, but he defended Iraq's right to take all necessary measures.

"We never welcome an enemy with flowers," he said.



Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, left, smiled in Boston after hearing he was leading in the Maine caucuses, and Walter F. Mondale bit his lip as Mr. Hart criticized him in a speech at a Massachusetts Democratic State Committee dinner.



Walter F. Mondale bit his lip as Mr. Hart criticized him in a speech at a Massachusetts Democratic State Committee dinner.

Hart Beats Mondale in Maine Caucuses

By Phil Gailey
 New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Maine — Senator Gary Hart defeated Walter F. Mondale in the Maine Democratic caucuses, scoring his second upset victory over the former vice president in a week.

Mr. Mondale's defeat came as a serious setback to his efforts to slow the momentum of his chief opponent.

With all 414 town caucuses reporting, Mr. Hart had 8,540 votes, or 50.3 percent, while Mr. Mondale had 7,364 votes, or 43.7 percent.

The other candidates did not campaign actively in Maine in the weeks before the voting. Former Senator George S. McGovern received 178 votes, or 1 percent; the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson 105 votes, or 0.6 percent, and Senator John Glenn 52 votes, or 0.3 percent. A total of 602 votes, or 3.5 percent, were cast for uncommitted delegates.

As a result, Mr. Hart picked up 12 of Maine's 27 delegates to the national nominating convention, while Mr. Mondale gained 10. Five others will be chosen later by state Democratic officials.

Mr. Mondale, appearing on a television program Monday morning, acknowledged that the Maine vote meant "it's a tight, close race and it could go either way."

The Associated Press reported.

[But the former vice president asserted, "The issues that are now

being debated between Senator Hart and myself, once known, are building strength for me."

[Mr. Hart, greeting factory workers Monday morning in Massachusetts, said, "I have always been saying there was more Hart support than most people realized." He added, "There's something more important than money and endorsements and the rest and that's the message" of Maine.]

The Coloradoan's unexpected first-place finish in last Tuesday's New Hampshire primary created a late surge of political energy for him in this neighboring state, where Mr. Mondale had the backing of organized labor and the state's Democratic establishment.

Early analysis of the Maine vote indicated that Mr. Hart ran surprisingly well in localities where unions dominate, despite an effort by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations to turn out its 57,000 members for Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Hart said he and his forces had spent only \$40,000 in the caucuses. He described his efforts there as being fueled by "a 23-year-old and a handful of supporters."

The Hart campaign in Maine was headed by Ron Briggs, 23.

Mr. Mondale, whose campaign was shaken by his second-place finish in New Hampshire, had looked to Maine as his best hope of re-

winning it before the next major round of primaries and caucuses March 13 — the so-called Super Tuesday.

Mr. Hart is considered the favorite in Vermont's preference vote Tuesday, an event that is unrelated to delegate selection, and in the Wyoming caucuses Saturday. If he wins those contests, he will have scored four straight victories before the important March 13 contests.

The Maine caucuses had not been considered an important political contest until the New Hampshire results dramatically changed the shape of the Democratic race.

Suddenly, Maine became the stage for the first head-to-head fight between the two leading contenders. The only other candidates who had made serious bids here were Senator Glenn, who shut down his Maine campaign two weeks ago, and Senator Alan Cranston of California, one of three candidates who dropped out of the race last week.

Mr. Mondale, amid signs that Mr. Hart was gaining support in the state, stepped up his campaigning. As some of his senior campaign strategists came here from New Hampshire and Washington, D.C., to take charge of his campaign, Mr. Mondale began airing a new set of television commercials escalating his attacks on Mr. Hart for some of his Senate votes.

At the same time, Maine television viewers also heard appeals from Senator George J. Mitchell, one of the state's more popular Democrats, in Mr. Mondale's behalf. Among the things voters should consider, Mr. Mitchell suggested, is Mr. Mondale's "experience in time of crisis."

Most of the state's prominent elected Democrats, including Governor Joseph E. Brennan, backed

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Lebanon Cancels Troop Accord, Clearing Way For Cease-Fire

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon on Monday abrogated the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, clearing the way for a Syrian-backed cease-fire and renewed national reconciliation talks among the country's warring factions, perhaps within a week.

The decision by the cabinet put an official stamp on President Amin Gemayel's shift away from the United States and Israel, which spent five months negotiating the accord, and toward Syria, which, with its opposition allies in Lebanon, opposed it.

The accord, drafted when Israeli troops were still at the edge of the capital, called for withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops in Lebanon and security arrangements in southern Lebanon, in which the Israeli Army would have had a limited role in policing the border to prevent guerrilla infiltration.

The agreement also called for normalization of relations between Israel and Lebanon and trade between the two countries.

The abrogation followed a series of meetings in Damascus last week between Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, and between Syrian leaders and the heads of the anti-government Lebanese militias, with which the Lebanese Army has been fighting.

Following an extraordinary session of the disbanded Lebanese cabinet Monday morning, the cabinet secretary, Shafiq Mneinneh, announced, "The cabinet at its meeting under President Gemayel today decided to... cancel this unratified agreement and to consider it null and void."

The agreement had been endorsed by the cabinet and the parliament, but was never ratified by Mr. Gemayel, who had been under intense pressure by Syria to cancel it.

Mr. Gemayel's acquiescence followed by a week the withdrawal of the U.S. Marine contingent to the multinational force in the wake of a

defeat of the Lebanese Army in West Beirut by Muslim militiamen.

The cabinet was reformed Monday for its first session since Feb. 5, when Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and his ministers resigned to make way for a national unity government. The next day, Muslim militiamen drove the Lebanese Army out of West Beirut and the opposition stepped up its pressure on Mr. Gemayel to abrogate the accord.

The cabinet secretary also said the government had decided to make "security arrangements to guarantee the sovereignty, security and stability of Lebanon and to prevent infiltration of the southern border." That appeared to be a reference to expected contacts with Israel for a substitute arrangement for guaranteeing security in southern Lebanon to prevent guerrilla raids into Israel.

Israel's concern for its security in the south was underscored Monday, when Israeli planes conducted two bombing raids in the mountains of central Lebanon, hitting suspected guerrilla bases in the towns of Aley and Bhamdoun. The air raids came a day after 15 Israeli soldiers were wounded, one seriously, in a grenade attack in Sidon.

Government sources said that reconciliation talks between leaders of Lebanon's factions could begin next week in Lausanne, Switzerland. The first round of talks, intended to produce a new power-sharing formula acceptable to the Christian, Muslim and Druze communities of Lebanon, was held in November in Geneva, but broke up without consequential agreement.

Mr. Wazzan said Monday that he had agreed to withdraw his resignation so that Lebanon would have a government while Mr. Gemayel was in Switzerland for the reconciliation talks.

In another move, the government decided to reconvene a security committee Tuesday to begin

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Socal to Buy Gulf Oil for \$13 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp. agreed Monday to be purchased by Standard Oil of California for more than \$13 billion in the largest U.S. corporate takeover ever.

Gulf said the boards of both companies had approved the deal, which calls for Socal to buy Gulf's outstanding shares for \$80 each in cash.

Earlier Monday, the New York Stock Exchange suspended trading in Gulf stock at the company's request.

Gulf said last week that it had opened merger negotiations with "several" companies in an attempt to block a buyout by T. Boone Pickens Jr., a Texas oilman who is chairman of Mesa Petroleum. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Again Refuses to Issue Visa to d'Aubuisson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The United States refused again Monday to admit Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right Salvadoran presidential candidate, but a State Department spokesman avoided linking the visa refusal to assertions that Mr. d'Aubuisson is a key figure in El Salvador's death squads.

Mr. d'Aubuisson applied for a visa last week, using a Salvadoran diplomatic passport.

"There was some question whether the passport was still valid," said John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, "because it was issued in his capacity as president of the Constituent Assembly, a post which he no longer holds. Mr. d'Aubuisson was informed of this, and his passport is being returned to him today."

Mr. d'Aubuisson resigned his assembly post in December to campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Hughes said that "it would be our clear preference that none" of the Salvadoran candidates visit and bring their campaign to the United States before the March 25 election.

If Mr. d'Aubuisson applies again with a regular passport, he would be considered for a visa, Mr. Hughes said. He added, however, that Mr. d'Aubuisson was turned down once last year "and we see nothing that has changed."

In refusing Mr. d'Aubuisson a visa in November, the State Department expressed concern over the death squads, although Mr. Hughes said then that "it would be improper for the United States to ascribe culpability" in the killings.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has been named repeatedly by diplomats

and Salvadoran sources as a principal leader of the squads, which have taken thousands of lives in El Salvador in the last several years. He has denied the allegations.

Campaigning over the weekend, Mr. d'Aubuisson said he had been told that a visa would be awaiting him when he tried to enter the United States on Monday.

Mr. d'Aubuisson wanted to visit U.S. congressmen, speak to Republican groups at Georgetown University and hold a press conference Tuesday.

Four Salvadoran candidates have already visited the United States. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, said he had told Secretary of State George P. Shultz that by refusing to grant a visa to Mr. d'Aubuisson the Reagan administration was tilting to the other candidates.

Mr. Shultz and other officials have said that the United States would be neutral in the Salvadoran election. The administration is concerned that a reversal of its position on Mr. d'Aubuisson's visa request could be interpreted as a sign that it is not neutral.

Mr. d'Aubuisson was dismissed from the Salvadoran Army on the ground that he was plotting a counter-coup after the 1979 revolt in the country. Human rights groups and the Carter administration's ambassador to El Salvador, Robert E. White, have accused him of involvement in the killings.

The former major denied again over the weekend that he was involved with the squads.

"These people have already voted for me once," he said. "Do you think they will go out to vote for an assassin?" (UPI, AP)



ARIANE LIFTS OFF — The European Space Agency's Ariane rocket launcher taking off Monday from Kourou, French Guiana. The Ariane launched a communications satellite minutes after the lift-off. Page 2.

U.S. Data Show 25% Drop in Combat-Ready Units Since 1980

By Fred Hiatt
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After three years and \$632 billion of the Reagan military buildup, there are 25 percent fewer army units certified as ready for combat than there were in 1980.

The number of air force units considered "fully or substantially" combat-ready also declined from 1980 to the fall of 1983, by 15 percent, according to internal Defense Department documents.

Only the number of combat-ready navy units, which includes individual ships, was up, more than doubling. But the mission-readiness of navy aircraft had slipped from 86 to 83 percent.

The military's measures of readiness are imperfect, and readiness does not take into account the quality of weapons and other factors of fighting capability.

But the warning signs on readiness have led some critics inside and outside the Pentagon to question whether the dazzle of new weapon systems and the clout of

weapons makers have led Congress and the Defense Department to slight the less glamorous accounts in the budget: military psy, spare parts and ammunition.

They conjure up visions of a 600-ship navy without enough sailors, of hundreds of F-15 fighters whose pilots do not get enough flying time, of a high-technology army without the transportation to reach the front.

"If we're not careful, we're going to spend \$1.7 trillion and end up with a force that looks pretty much like it did 10 years before," said Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

"Much more modernized, to be sure, and larger, but with exactly the same problems."

Mr. Aspin's concern is particularly relevant as Congress takes up the administration's proposed 1985 military budget of \$205 billion, up 18 percent from this year's level. Congressional observers say they expect at least \$15 billion to be cut from the request, but those same

observers predict that no major weapon system will be scrapped.

"The whole system is geared to cut the wrong stuff," Mr. Aspin said. "When you bring in a budget that is \$17 billion higher than Congress is going to give you, the Congress is going to make \$17 billion worth of nickel-and-dime cuts."

Such skeptics as Mr. Aspin and Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, another Democrat who generally supports the military budget, say that, under administration spending plans, maintenance funds may never catch up to demands posed by more and increasingly complex weapons.

Their fears were heightened by the possibility, raised by the Congressional Budget Office last month, that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has underestimated the cost of the buildup by \$94 billion.

"Readiness has not improved in proportion to the number of dollars we've put in," Mr. Nunn said. Mr. Nunn also said that readiness has suffered because the ad-

ministration has invested too much in nuclear weapons and has taken on military commitments beyond the military's true reach, further straining the services' resources.

President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Weinberger both have boasted of increasing military readiness.

"By the beginning of this decade, years of underfunding readiness and sustainability had left our forces unprepared to respond quickly in a crisis or to sustain operations for very long," Mr. Weinberger told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense last week. "We set immediately to rectify that dangerous situation."

But testimony from military commanders and others indicates that, even discounting the normal tendency to exaggerate deficiencies at budget time, serious problems remain.

General Richard L. Lawson of the air force, deputy commander in chief of the European Command, told Congress recently: "Battalion field training days, aircraft flying

hours and ship steaming time are well below the level where we can feel confident. ... Some munition stocks, most notably air-to-air missiles, naval munitions and specialized, high-technology munitions are well below our required stockage, to the point where they could be classified as 'war stoppers.'"

In its annual posture statement, the army cited "significant shortfalls in our ability to project the force and sustain it in combat."

U.S. forces are pledged to reinforce NATO with 10 army divisions within 10 days, but the Pentagon could transport only six divisions in that time, the army said.

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, noted that his aircraft carriers still suffer from "equipment shortages," even as the administration proceeds with plans to expand from 12 to 15 the number of carrier battle groups.

The air force has managed to increase flying hours for its pilots. In the process, however, it loses

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

SUMMIT STRATEGY — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, right, and President Ronald Reagan held two hours of discussions Monday at the White House. They agreed that any U.S.-Soviet summit meeting should be well prepared. Page 2.

Reagan and Kohl Meet, Say U.S.-Soviet Summit Is Desirable if 'Fruitful'

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Monday after meeting with President Ronald Reagan that an "early and well-prepared" Soviet-U.S. summit meeting would be of "great importance and help" in shaping the future of East-West relations.

Mr. Reagan, in turn, expressed a willingness to meet with the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, but only if such an encounter "holds the promise of fruitful results."

The two leaders spoke to reporters after almost two hours of discussions that focused on East-West issues and the growing strains in U.S.-European economic relations.

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his willingness to resume arms control talks with the Soviet Union but said that the United States would continue to modernize its nuclear and conventional forces if Moscow continued to refuse to negotiate.

The Soviet Union walked out of disarmament talks in Geneva in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization started deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Appearing Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press," Mr. Kohl seemed discouraged by his meeting three weeks ago with Mr. Chernenko. He said he was "certain" that the Communist Party leader is a man "who would not run any risk, who would not engage in any adventures."

Mr. Chernenko's age, 72, has made him cautious, a tendency reinforced by the "very clear" position of many of Moscow's allies that the Kremlin has a responsibility to take steps toward "real detente and real disarmament," Mr. Kohl said.

President. You have a family, you have children, you have grandchildren. You're one of the two men who holds one of the most important offices in the world with the gravest responsibility, and that is why it is important to give thought to the question."

Mr. Kohl has long advocated a Soviet-U.S. summit but made it clear Sunday that he thought side meetings could be counterproductive if it is not carefully planned or is used for propagandistic advantage.

East Bloc Asks Talks
The Warsaw Pact countries have proposed talks with NATO on a mutual commitment not to increase military spending and then to reduce it, Radio Moscow reported Monday, according to Reuters.

The Soviet radio, monitored in London, said the proposal was contained in a document distributed by the Romanian Foreign Ministry to the Bucharest embassies of NATO nations.

Radio Moscow said the document proposed preliminary consultations involving all member countries of the two alliances. It said further that the arms race was worsening and that military spending was proving an increasingly heavy burden on nations, impeding economic and social progress.

Funds released by cuts in military spending could finance social and economic development, the radio said.

Mr. Kohl said he was "certain" that the Communist Party leader is a man "who would not run any risk, who would not engage in any adventures."



Philippine marchers holding a banner showing President Ronald Reagan lifting President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

15,000 Join in Marches to Manila To Protest Against Marcos Regime

The Associated Press
MEYCAUAYAN, Philippines — Thousands of people joined anti-government marchers approaching Manila from two directions Monday, swelling the crowds to more than 15,000.

About 10,000 marchers, mostly peasants, rested for the night in Meycauayan, a town on Manila's northern outskirts where a smaller march last month was stopped temporarily by hundreds of riot police.

Only two policemen, casually standing beside the road, were around when the milelong line of marchers arrived in town Monday.

Another 5,000 marchers south of the capital prepared to bed down at a public school in Alabang. The two columns, which formed four days ago, planned to join Wednesday at a rally in central Manila against the rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the elections he has scheduled for May.

The launch was the eighth in the Ariane series, which began in 1979. It was launched for the International Satellite Telecommunications Organization, a 108-nation group based in Washington, as was another V-series orbiter in October.

Two Ariane missions have been aborted, resulting in the loss of four satellites.

In February, the U.S. space shuttle lost two satellites it had tried to put in orbit, Indonesia's Palapa-B and Western Union's Westar-6.

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Abrogation of Pact, Alleged Syrian Threats Condemned by Israel

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel issued a strong condemnation Monday of Lebanon's abrogation of the security agreement between the two countries, calling the decision "a death sentence for Lebanese independence and sovereignty."

Deploing alleged Syrian threats that led to the cancellation, Israel stated its willingness to implement the accord in the hope that "Lebanon will succeed in restoring her sovereignty and in liberating herself from Syrian domination."

The reaction was in a formal statement from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office, which also declared Israel's intentions to act on its own to ensure its security "in light of the fact that, in this situation, Lebanon is incapable of fulfilling her international obligations and of preventing south Lebanon once again being turned into a terrorist base."

The United States expressed its regret Monday over cancellation of the agreement, United Press International reported from Washington. A statement said the United States would remain concerned and involved in Middle East diplomacy.

Officials in Jerusalem said that Israel would not rush into negotiations with Lebanon on other arrangements to replace the abandoned accord.

"We still stick to the May 17 agreement," said Avi Pazner, spokesman for the prime minister. "We do not see any reason to give in to the request of anybody to renew negotiations."

Mr. Pazner also said that it was "very worrying" when "an agreement signed between Israel and a neighboring country" could be abrogated under pressure from a third country.

lem West Beirut from predominantly Christian East Beirut.

A U.S. Marine colonel, one of 200 marines left in Beirut after the withdrawal of the 1,300-man contingent to offshore ships a week ago, was shot Monday as he was walking along the seafloor not far from the U.S. Embassy on the Corniche.

Colonel Dale Dorman was shot once in the chest and once in the arm by gunmen riding in a car, witnesses said. He was evacuated to a U.S. hospital ship offshore, where he was reported in good condition.

Also, a French soldier was killed when a rocket-propelled grenade exploded near him on the Green Line. He was the 89th French soldier to die since the French contingent to the multinational force arrived in Lebanon.

After his second meeting Monday with Mr. Gemayel, the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, said that the French forces, numbering 1,250 men, no longer belonged in Lebanon, since the U.S., Italian and British contingents had already withdrawn to ships offshore.

Mauroy on Troops
French troops will withdraw from Beirut as soon as Lebanon moves toward "reconciliation," Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said Monday in Paris, according to United Press International.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Ustinov, Gandhi Hold Talks in India

NEW DELHI (UPI) — India and the Soviet Union Monday pledged to strengthen military cooperation, expressing concern over U.S. arms sales to Pakistan and the growing American military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, who arrived in the Indian capital Monday on a six-day visit, held a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi followed by talks with Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

The visit, the first abroad by a high-ranking Soviet leader since Konstantin U. Chernenko took power Feb. 13, was meant to strengthen relations between the two countries. Marshal Ustinov and Indian leaders were also expected to discuss Soviet weapons supplies to India.

Honecker Discusses Asylum Problem

BERLIN (AP) — The East German leader, Erich Honecker, met Monday with a prominent Bonn politician for talks believed to have focused on the fate of East German refugees sheltered by West German legations in the Soviet bloc.

No breakthrough was announced after the two-hour conference between Mr. Honecker and Wolfgang Mischnick, parliamentary whip of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner of the Christian Democrats in the coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Unconfirmed reports in the West German media said nearly 100 East Germans were inside West German missions in Eastern Europe.

Last week, five relatives of the East German prime minister, Willi Stoph, took refuge in the West German Embassy in Prague. East Germany agreed to let them go to the West if they returned home first.

In Bonn, a government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, did not deny that West German embassies were harboring East Germans, but he called reports that thousands were involved "senseless exaggerations." He did not say how many asylum-seekers there were or which embassies were involved.

Pope Assails Portugal Abortion Law

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II on Monday expressed strong displeasure to Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal over Portugal's new law making abortion legal in certain cases.

The law, approved in January by the Portuguese Assembly and still to be promulgated by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, permits abortion in rape cases, when the fetus is malformed and when there is a danger to the mother's life.

The Vatican issued a statement saying that the pope and Mr. Soares, a Socialist, discussed the law during a 35-minute private audience. Under Vatican protocol, the subjects raised during such audiences usually are not disclosed. The Vatican noted that Portugal's bishops have reiterated "in a very clear way the ethical principles on the inadmissibility of voluntary and direct abortion."

U.S. to Begin Airlift of Arms to Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — The United States will begin an airlift of arms and military equipment to Sudan within a few days to help it fight rebel forces backed by Libya and Ethiopia, a ranking Sudanese official said Monday.

The first vice president, General Omar Tayeb, said on his return from six days of talks in Washington that the Reagan administration pledged to begin the airlift within days. He said Vernon A. Walters, a U.S. presidential envoy, was to arrive later Monday for talks Tuesday with President Gaafar Nimeiri on U.S. support for the Sudanese government, which is fighting guerrillas in the north and the south.

General Tayeb's visit to Washington followed a series of attacks on foreign oil and construction installations by secessionist guerrillas in the south.

Democrats Offer Plan to Cut Deficit

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Democrats on the Joint Economic Committee said Monday the federal budget deficit should be cut \$200 billion over three years by imposing a 3 form of flat-rate tax and holding military spending increases to 4 percent a year.

The proposal by the committee, which draws members from both houses of Congress, is twice as much as President Ronald Reagan's request for a \$100-billion "down payment" on the deficit over three years.

Republicans on the committee agreed with the need for spending cuts, but rejected the Democrats' proposal for a basic 14 percent personal income tax with surcharges on higher incomes. "I don't see any evidence that the country is headed for recession," said Representative Daniel E. Lungren, a California Republican. "Some of us are not prepared to look at tax increases until we get spending cuts."

Poland May Lift Most Rationing in '85

WARSAW (AP) — Rationing of basic goods in Poland may end for everything but meat early next year, the leading government economist was quoted as saying Monday.

"Rationing may be lifted as of the beginning of next year," Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner said in an interview published in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu. "We can, however, expect continued rationing of meat and meat products."

Sugar has been rationed since 1976, meat since late 1980 and gasoline since late 1981. Rationing has ended for some items, such as shoes, alcohol and tobacco, but remains in effect for many other goods, including rice, flour, vegetable oil, butter and chocolate.

For the Record

Russia has expelled two British tourists, Howard Ingram, 32, a rabbi, and his wife, Judith Levy, 26, on charges of distributing Zionist literature in Leningrad, Tass said Monday. It was the third such expulsion within a month. (AP)

Kidnappers seized an Italian industrialist, Pietro Fenotti, 71, from his car Sunday night outside his home in Brescia, police reported. (AP)

The Beijing correspondent of the West German newsmagazine Der Spiegel, Tiziano Terzani, has been expelled from China for alleged smuggling of antiques, a magazine spokesman said Monday in Hamburg. Mr. Terzani rejected the charges as "false and invented," the spokesman added. (Reuters)

Finnish union leaders called off a general strike planned for Tuesday after accepting a compromise proposal on pay and working conditions, union officials in Helsinki said Monday. (Reuters)

A Spanish industrialist, Raimundo Gutierrez Garcia, 46, kidnapped in Barcelona late last month, was found safe Monday at Castellon de la Plana in southern France, police sources said. Two of his abductors were arrested as they were about to pick up a ransom in Toulouse. (AP)

Hart Scores 2d Victory

(Continued from Page 1)
Mr. Mondale, and on Friday, Edmund S. Muskie, a former secretary of state and senator from Maine, added his endorsement.

Mr. Hart, who picked up the endorsement of 15 state legislators Thursday, made only one campaign appearance in the state last week, coming here Saturday for a brief waterfront rally.

Jackson Funding at Stake
Mr. Jackson has the most to lose in Vermont's presidential preference primary, even though he has not campaigned in the state. The Associated Press reported from Boston, Mr. Jackson must get at least 10 percent of the vote in the primary to avert a possible cutoff of federal funds for his campaign.

Once a candidate fulfills the requirements for federal funds, all individual donations of \$250 or less are matched dollar-for-dollar by the U.S. Treasury. But a candidate loses eligibility if he fails to receive at least 10 percent of the vote in two consecutive primaries.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are the only other active candidates on the Vermont ballot.

Mr. Jackson got 6 percent of the vote last Tuesday in New Hampshire.

Mr. Jackson could have avoided the problem by keeping his name off the Vermont ballot or telling the Federal Election Commission he was not competing there. He did neither.

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Europe's Ariane Rocket Launches Communications Satellite Into Orbit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The European Space Agency's Ariane rocket put the world's largest civilian telecommunications satellite into orbit Monday after a flawless launch from Kourou, French Guiana.

An agency official at the tracking station at Evry, near Paris, said: "Superb. The best-ever launch. No breaks, no incidents; the countdown was perfect."

About 16 minutes after the lift-off, the Intelsat V/F-8 orbiter separated from the rocket. It will be nudged into a fixed orbit 115 miles (185 kilometers) above Earth within a few days. The satellite is capable of handling 12,000 simultaneous telephone calls and two color television channels.

The launch was the eighth in the Ariane series, which began in 1979. It was launched for the International Satellite Telecommunications Organization, a 108-nation group based in Washington, as was another V-series orbiter in October.

Two Ariane missions have been aborted, resulting in the loss of four satellites.

In February, the U.S. space shuttle lost two satellites it had tried to put in orbit, Indonesia's Palapa-B and Western Union's Westar-6.

A spokesman for Societe Ariane said the launch was the eighth in the Ariane series, which began in 1979. It was launched for the International Satellite Telecommunications Organization, a 108-nation group based in Washington, as was another V-series orbiter in October.

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U.S. Challenges Southern City On Job Bias Against Whites

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has gone to court to challenge actions taken by the city of Birmingham, Alabama, under a court decree that the department signed three years ago to help blacks and women gain promotions in the city's police and fire departments.

The Justice Department is joining 10 white police officers and firefighters who contend that Birmingham violated their rights by promoting blacks and women under the decree.

The employees, all of them men, filed lawsuits last year in which they contended that they had been denied promotions because they were white. The policemen also charged that they had suffered discrimination on the basis of sex. According to the suits, some less-qualified blacks and women had been hired or promoted to meet "numerical quotas."

Birmingham officials responded that the city's hiring practices followed the requirements of an affirmative action plan approved by a federal court and the Reagan administration in 1981.

"I am greatly disappointed at the position of the Justice Department, which is changing sides on a decree

that it helped fashion," said Mayor Richard Arrington Jr. "The Reagan administration is joining the rather persistent attacks to undermine or completely undo our decree. They have reneged."

The Justice Department said in U.S. District Court in Birmingham last week that it wanted to intervene in the cases on the side of the white male employees because their allegations, if true, "establish a course of conduct which we believe to be unlawful."

William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant U.S. attorney general for civil rights, said Saturday that the Justice Department was "in the process of a preliminary investigation" and did not yet know whether the allegations in the white employees' suits were true.

"But," he said, "if there is an allegation of discrimination, the government's responsibility under the law is to come in and say we're against discrimination on account of race."

The Justice Department sued the city of Birmingham in 1975, charging that there was a pervasive "pattern and practice" of illegal job discrimination against blacks and women. After a long trial, the Justice Department helped negotiate the consent decree, which set forth an extensive plan of affirmative action, including numerical goals for

the hiring and promotion of blacks and women. It also provided \$265,000 in back pay.

Numerical goals and quotas are contrary to Reagan administration policy. But a Justice Department lawyer, Richard J. Ritter, signed the decree on May 19, 1981, three days before Attorney General William French Smith attacked racial quotas in his first major speech on civil rights. The consent decree gained the force of law when it was approved by U.S. District Judge Sam C. Pointer Jr. in August 1981.

"The consent decree does not terminate our rights," said Raymond P. Fitzpatrick Jr., an attorney for the white employees. "I think the consent decree provides illegal and unconstitutional remedies because race preferences are illegal and unconstitutional."

Justice Department officials denied that they were trying to undermine the consent decree. But in carrying out the decree for the benefit of blacks and women, they said, Birmingham officials must not discriminate against white men.

In Birmingham, blacks account for 19 percent of the police force and 13 percent of the firefighters. In 1981, when the consent decree was adopted, 13 percent of the police force and 9 percent of the firefighters were black, according to city officials.



FALL AFTER GUNFIGHT — A man identified as Jackie Hoard, 33, died Sunday afternoon after he fell from the fifth-floor window of his hotel room in San Francisco, still clutching a .22-caliber pistol. Earlier, he had started firing wildly through the door of his room for no apparent reason. In a three-hour siege before he jumped, police fired tear gas and bullets into the room.

Reagan Quoted as Telling Visitors He Helped Film Nazi Death Camps

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel visited the White House last Nov. 29, President Ronald Reagan told him a previously undisclosed remembrance about the Nazi extermination of Jews during World War II.

Repeating the story to the Israeli cabinet five days later, Mr. Shamir said Mr. Reagan had told him that he had served as a photographer in a U.S. Army unit assigned to film Nazi death camps.

Mr. Shamir said Mr. Reagan also had informed him that he had saved a copy of the film because he believed that, in time, people would question what had happened. Many years later, Mr. Reagan was asked by a member of his family whether the Holocaust had occurred. Mr. Shamir recalled being told:

"That moment, I thought," Mr. Shamir quoted Mr. Reagan as saying, "this is the time for which I saved the film, and I showed it to a group of people who couldn't believe their eyes. From then on, I was concerned for the Jewish people."

Mr. Shamir's account appeared Dec. 6 in the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv*. It was confirmed last week to The Washington Post's correspondent in Jerusalem by the Israeli

cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor. On Feb. 15, Simon Wiesenthal, the Austrian investigator of war crimes, met with Mr. Reagan in the White House and heard a similar story. Mr. Wiesenthal later told a reporter that he and Mr. Reagan had held "a very nice meeting," during which the president related "some of his personal remarks from the end of the war."

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, also was present. He told the reporter that Mr. Reagan had said he was "a member of the Signal Corps taking pictures of the camps" and that he had saved a copy of the film and shown it a year later to a person who thought the reports were exaggerated.

But it is indisputable that Mr. Reagan never filmed a Nazi death camp. Mr. Reagan had a commission in the cavalry reserve, then a part of the U.S. Army, and was called to active duty in April 1942. He spent the war with the First Motion Picture Unit of the Army Air Corps, making training films in Hollywood and living at home.

The White House did not react tightly to queries about accounts given by Mr. Shamir and Mr. Wiesenthal, both of whom are fluent in English and are known for their grasp of detail. Robert Sims, a deputy press secretary, said: "There's no story here. The only story is that

The Post is out to make Reagan look bad."

Subsequently, the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, asked Mr. Reagan about the meetings with Mr. Shamir and Mr. Wiesenthal.

The president's account, Mr. Baker said, was that he had seen a film of the death camps while working on a training movie, remembered that World War I atrocities had been questioned and "didn't want atrocities against the Jewish people to be forgotten." So he kept a copy of the film and, when "a Jewish friend" questioned him about it a year or two later, showed him the copy, Mr. Baker said.

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U.S. High Court Allows Cities' Nativity Displays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Communities may include nativity scenes in Christmas displays without violating the separation of church and state required by the Constitution, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday.

In a case involving Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the justices ruled 5-4 that the community may include the nativity scene in its Christmas displays.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, writing for the court, said the presence of an officially sponsored nativity scene has as much to do with celebrating "a national holiday" as with noting the birth of a religious leader.

"Whatever benefit to one faith or religion or to all religions is indirect, remote and incidental," Justice Burger wrote. "Display of the crèche is no more an advancement or endorsement of religion than the congressional and executive recognition of the origins of the holiday itself as 'Christ's Mass,' or the exhibition of literally hundreds of religious paintings in governmentally supported museums."

Pawtucket, "like the congresses and presidents, has principally taken note of a significant historical religious event long celebrated in the Western world," he said. "The crèche in the display depicts the historical origins of this traditional event long recognized as a national holiday."

Joining Justice Burger's opinion were Byron R. White, Lewis F. Powell, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor.

William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens voiced emphatic dissents.

Justice Brennan, writing the dissent, said, "Plainly, the city and its leaders understood that the inclusion of the crèche in its display would serve the wholly religious purpose of 'keeping Christ in Christmas.'"

In other action Monday, the court:
• Upheld a law setting strict eligibility rules for male federal workers who retired between 1977 and 1982 and who sought benefits under their wives' Social Security plans. In a unanimous ruling, the court upheld a law that required the deduction of a man's government pension from any benefits he collected as the spouse of a Social Security recipient.

• Agreed to decide whether the Central Intelligence Agency may be forced in some cases to reveal intelligence sources. The justices will review an appellate court ruling that could force the CIA to disclose the names of researchers in a program involving brainwashing and "experimental drugs in the 1970s."

• Refused to block court orders forcing St. Louis to spend nearly \$7 million to help desegregate its school system.

The court's decision on the nativity case coincided with the start of debate in the Senate on a proposed constitutional amendment to override the Supreme Court's 1962 decision banning organized prayer in public schools. (UPI, AP)

Fewer Americans Moving To New Homes, U.S. Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau has reported a steady decline in American mobility in the last 20 years partly because more people own their homes and fewer can afford to move up to more expensive houses.

About 37 million people — 16.6 percent of the population — moved between 1981 and 1982, about the same rate as the previous year, the bureau said Saturday in its annual report on geographic mobility.

"However, comparison with the rates found in the early 1970s and early 1960s shows that a steady decline in residential mobility has taken place over the last 20 years, with the rate of moving dropping from about 18 percent in 1970-71 and 20 percent in 1960-61," the report said.

One reason for the change, it said, was that the number of homeowners has risen from 62 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 1980, and renters are more likely to move than homeowners. "Therefore, the rise in home ownership would tend

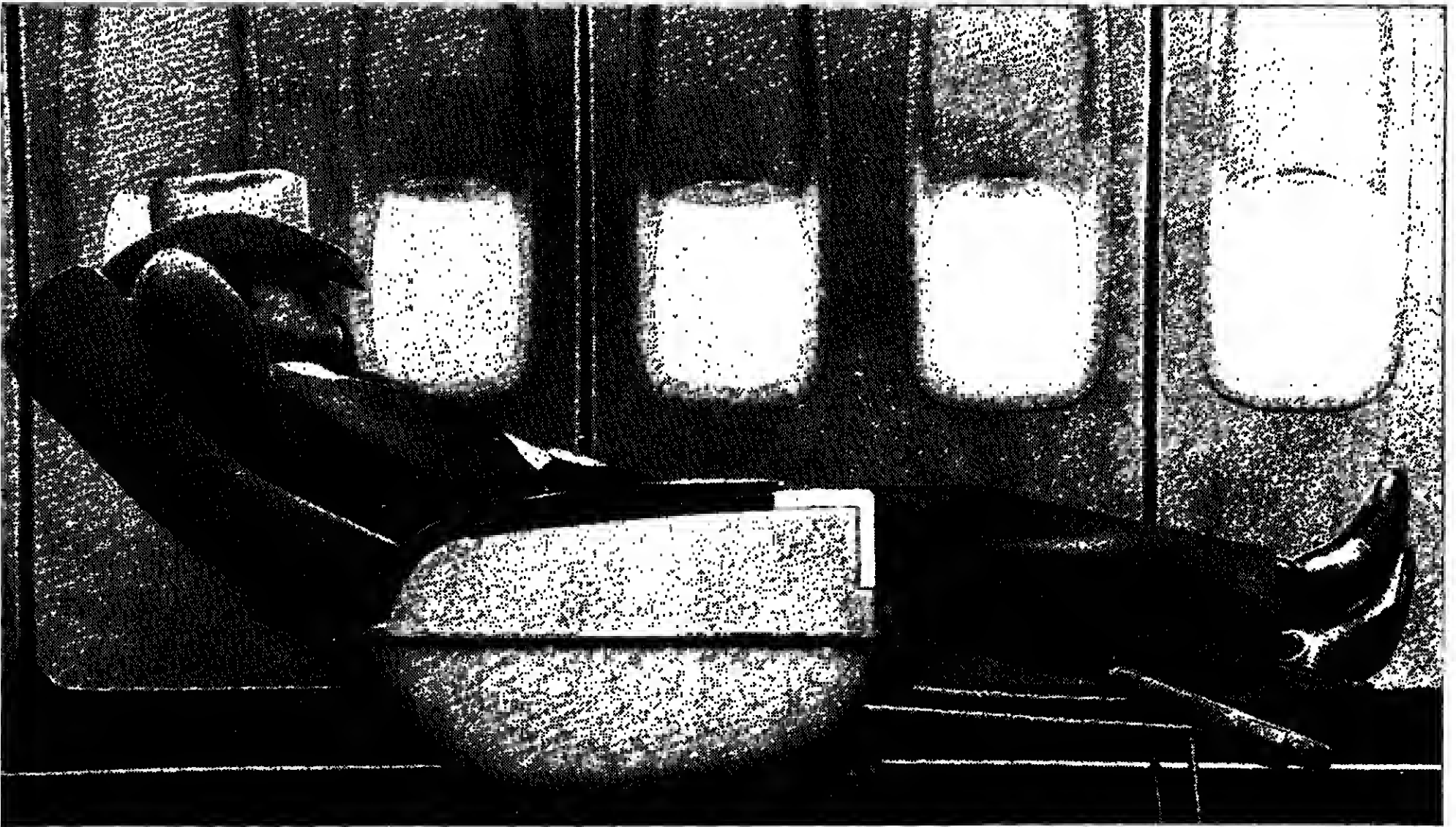
to depress slightly the rates of local moving," the bureau said. "Recent increases in the cost of homes and interest rates on mortgages have also tended to reduce the rates of local moving," the report said.

Most people who do move stay in one county, the bureau said. Only 6 percent of the population reported a move to a different county or state, a rate that has stayed the same since 1961.

The South continued to attract people from other regions. It had a net gain of 470,000 people from March 1981 to March 1982. The Northeast lost 212,000 people and the North Central region 370,000. There was little change in the West.

The survey also showed that the nation's central cities lost 2.5 million people during the year. A total of 5.2 million people moved out of central cities while 2.7 moved in for a net loss of 2.5 million.

"The suburbs collectively gained a net of 2.36 million persons," the bureau said. "Persons leaving central cities overwhelmingly chose to move to the suburbs."



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Break in the Wall

The flow of refugees out of East Germany has increased sharply. The numbers rose in January and then, about two weeks ago, rose sharply again. The East Germans have been issuing about 100 exit visas a day, by far the largest volume since the Berlin Wall cut off the last open route to the West in 1961.

The East German government is trying to deal with tension that has been generated by economic decline and aggravated by anxieties over nuclear missiles. Standards of living in the country have been eroded by the severe recession that began with the international lending crisis several years ago. East Germany urgently needs new loans. While the West Germans are willing to lend, they insist on a closer regard to human rights in the east.

But the East Germans have another reason to speed up the exit visas. They are, in effect, selling many of them in West Germany for up to \$20,000 each — releasing people labeled "political prisoners" only on payment of a fee that, they claim, compensates the state for the cost of those persons' education. The refugee operation has turned into a modest but reliable source of hard currency for East Germany.

Ironically, the Soviet campaign against the new NATO missiles seems to have generated serious internal trouble in East Germany. The

Russians sought to persuade West Europeans that deploying the new missiles would make them targets of nuclear attack. When the Russians let it be known that they were deploying new missiles of their own in East Germany, the East Germans drew the obvious conclusion. That is the point at which the peace movement began to gather visible support. The higher numbers of exit visas came at a time when the East German government is trying to suppress that movement. Perhaps, among other purposes, the exit visas are also providing a way to get rid of troublemakers without offending the bankers in the West.

But there is a dilemma for East Germany. It never helps a government when people begin to form long lines in desperation to leave. One of the people in the line is a niece of Willi Stoph, East Germany's prime minister — which, since most East Germans watch West German television, is now as well known on one side of the border as the other.

East Germany continues to be the richest of the East European countries. Despite its industrial wealth, the outflow of people continues, and the numbers of people taking the hazardous step of requesting visas keeps rising. The government's dilemma sharpens.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Question of Prayer

Two congregations of honorable Americans will lobby Congress about religion this week. Thousands will pray into Tuesday morning for a constitutional amendment allowing organized prayer in public schools. A smaller but no less devout group will hold a counter-vigil as the Senate debates proposals on prayer.

The pro-amendment forces, led by Protestant evangelicals and by President Reagan, contend that the Supreme Court has "expelled God from the schools" by forbidding state-sponsored prayer and Bible reading in class. The opponents, including leaders of Baptist, Episcopal, Quaker, Presbyterian and Jewish congregations, argue that the court has properly protected all religion by preserving the separation of church and state. We fervently hope that the opponents will prevail.

The United States is a religious nation. But one great mark of its religiosity has always been its tolerance of, indeed insistence on, diversity. The instrument of that tolerance has been the firm distinction between matters of state and matters of conscience. Contending Protestant sects have all flourished in the United States. So have Roman Catholics, Jews, Muslims, all believers and, to a remarkable extent, also nonbelievers. How these groups have refrained from imposing their faiths on one another, and have been constitutionally restrained whenever they lost their restraint,

has made America the envy of other societies. The Supreme Court has been the faithful custodian of this essential freedom. In the often difficult effort to find the line between state and faith, it has rightly prevented the government-paid schoolmaster from pressing children who are conscripted to attend classes to pray or read the Bible there. For Congress to stand by that principle in no way demeans religious practice anywhere else.

President Reagan has been reckless in arguing otherwise, probably only for political gain. He, of course, has every citizen's First Amendment right to speak and to pray. But as head of government, he is sworn to be neutral concerning religion.

He should not be sermonizing on this and other issues in language that exalts Protestant faith over others. And he should not be irresponsibly confusing the difference between pushing religion at impressionable children and having adults pray or otherwise register a religious preference in some public forums. Those who would force religion into the Constitution are divided about the proper kind of amendment. Three amendments, with shifting sponsorships, are up for debate. The Senate should spurn them all and continue to keep government out of these obviously contentious but truly private and personal issues.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The USIA Blacklist

Regularly, the staff at the United States Information Agency recommended names of people the agency might seek to speak abroad about the United States. Sometimes, in the Reagan administration as in previous administrations, the policy people said yes, sometimes they said no. Some staff member finally decided that too many staff recommendations were being rejected for political reasons, and made public a list of more than 80 people who had been rejected over a period of almost three years. This is the now-famous USIA "blacklist."

"Blacklist" — the word usually connotes, for people to be disqualified and automatically as overseas speakers on the basis of their politics alone is an abuse. It is also a default on the USIA's obligation to represent the United States in something close to its true diversity. Several inquiries into this offensive practice are in progress, in the Senate and at USIA. The agency's sudden disposal of internal worksheets, on which officials had indicated the thinking behind their choices of speakers,

is also, necessarily, being investigated. It is worth noting, meanwhile, that politics was not the only grounds for rejection. A small number of speakers recommended by the staff were dead or otherwise unavailable. Some conspicuously liberal or Democratic names were approved. There is a further aspect. Is anyone seriously contending that no political criteria can be applied to such a program? Surely this has not been the case before.

Is anyone arguing that such forceful critics of Reagan arms control policy as Paul Warnke, say, or Representative Thomas Downey should have been dispatched to speak on Reagan arms control policy? One does not have to approve of Mr. Reagan's politics or his direction of the USIA to accept that any administration sending speakers abroad must strike a balance between broad representation of the country and specific representation of its policies. What evidently happened here is that the USIA struck it in the wrong place.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

That Other Oil-Rich Gulf

The developed world is still curiously reliant on Gulf oil. The significance of this should not be lost on Europeans or on the Japanese as they contemplate the evidence of the continued U.S. commitment to keeping open the Strait of Hormuz. Yet it seems to be.

The paramount American strategic interest is now in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, both because that is the area through which most of its oil imports pass and because the potential dangers of political instability there

cast a sharper shadow on the United States than do those in the Middle East or Asia. We should not forget that other gulf, since in any major European emergency the NATO alliance would plan to ferry more than one million men and 20 million tons of fuel, equipment and stores across the Atlantic, nine-tenths of it by sea and the vast majority of that from ports on the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean. ... The Europeans and Japanese should not let the Americans do it all themselves in the Strait of Hormuz.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Tension Rises in Jerusalem

CONSTANTINOPLE — Events in Jerusalem are daily taking a more dangerous turn. In spite of the sending of a Governmental Commission, the intervention of the Ecumenical Patriarch and the mediation of the Russian Consul, the animosity between the Greek monks and the Orthodox Arabs keeps increasing. According to reports, one assassination is following another and no sign of conciliation is visible. Dispatches received at the Ministry of the Interior state that the monk Geranos, who was suspected of murdering a priest and an Arab at Bethlehem, has been arrested, together with some persons of his entourage, who are suspected of being his accomplices. Bishops Metaxas and Chrysostom, members of the Synod of Jerusalem, have been expelled.

1934: Rasputin Film Labeled Princess

LONDON — Princess Irina Alexandrovna Youssouff, wife of Prince Youssouff, of Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, and niece of the late Tsar of Russia, was awarded \$25,000 (\$126,500) damages [on March 5] against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd. on the grounds that she was libeled in the film "Rasputin, the Mad Monk." According to the plaintiff, a character in the picture — Princess Natasha — was portrayed in such a manner that it must be taken for her. The defendants claimed that Natasha was a fictional character and did not relate to Princess Youssouff. Justice Avey, in summing up, said, "It is difficult to imagine a worse libel upon a woman ... than to say that she had been seduced by such a villain as Rasputin."

The Democrats' Bad Strategy

By Mark J. Penn and Douglas E. Schoen

NEW YORK — The Democratic candidates had better start planning some fairly radical changes in strategy or they will face humiliating defeat in the November elections.

Up to now, the Democratic strategy has been simple — criticize President Reagan at every opportunity. Criticize him on the economy, the environment, foreign policy, his staff, even his vacations and work style. This "shotgun" approach appeared to be working when unemployment was at 10 percent and large numbers of people feared losing their jobs. But now that the economy has turned around, the polls reflect the ineffectiveness of this negative strategy.

Mr. Reagan won election in 1980 principally because of dissatisfaction with the Carter administration. But his campaign offered the American people more than just criticism: He presented a philosophy of governing — lower spending, lower taxes, a tougher defense — that many voters, including Democrats, accepted. He emphasized the values of family and religion.

How have the Democrats responded? By talking about raising taxes, giving more to the poor and minorities and redistributing income. These are not values that can appeal to mainstream Democrats or win elections in 1984. To compound the Democrats' problems, most of the presidential contenders have incorporated the following bad ideas into their litany:

Bad Idea No. 1: Attack Mr. Reagan for his "leadership by amnesia." In fact, leadership is the president's strongest issue. Voters overwhelmingly regard him as a stronger leader than any of his Democratic challengers — a deep impression that will not be erased by strident remarks from the Democrats.

Bad Idea No. 2: Focus on the deficits. True, Mr. Reagan's policies have brought record deficits. But most voters believe that the Republicans are still the party that can best cut spending and reduce deficits. By emphasizing deficits, the Democrats are emphasizing a Republican argument and helping the opposition.

Bad Idea No. 3: Harp on fears about the future. In fact, most Americans are satisfied with the direction things are going and most are confident about the future. People are frightened if you mention what Mr. Reagan did in the past, but not by the way the immediate future appears to be turning out.

The Democratic nominee must have a plan to change the course of the economy without playing up the party's weaknesses. The Democratic Party cannot call the president "unfair" to the poor and suggest aid only for the poor and elderly. The appeal must be with a program that helps all segments of the electorate, especially the middle class. The

can be found by lowering interest rates, postponing military expenditures and closing tax loopholes.

To win, the Democrats must convince the middle class that they have genuinely shifted their ideology. Most of the Democratic candidates have revised their position to incorporate a more centrist approach to social policy and defense, but they have not yet convinced the electorate that they are sincere. Given the choice between the candidate of the rich and the candidate of the poor, during a recovery, most voters will choose the candidate of the rich.

Reaching the middle class and convincing it that the Democrats genuinely care not just about the poor, but about both the blue collar and the white collar workers and their families, is the most essential task of the Democrats in 1984.

The writers, partners in the polling firm of Penn & Schoen Associates, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Party Loses Control Of Its Selection Process

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Just when the Democratic Party establishment thought it had locked the door against another interloper capturing its presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado has slipped through and asserted a strong claim to the prize. The implications of the collapsing candidacy of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale are hard to exaggerate.

Mr. Mondale was supposed to be the consensus candidate of a nominating process that represented the national constituencies of the Democratic Party and gave special influence to their organizational leaders.

According to party rules and the calendar designed by the insiders, the choice of a nominee was to focus on "Super Tuesday," March 13, when nine states choose about 500 delegates to the Democratic convention. It will be the closest approximation of a national primary the United States has seen. Only a national candidate with close links to the major constituency groups in every part of the country could emerge from that kind of test, it was thought.

That man was Mr. Mondale, the legate of both Hubert H. Humphrey and Jimmy Carter, the friend of labor, blacks and Jews, the endorsed choice of feminists and farmers, of teachers and conservatives. To launch Mr. Mondale on his journey to consensus nomination,

his supporters on Capitol Hill arranged to select the congressional delegates to the nominating convention in late January, before the first popular votes were cast. By giving Mr. Mondale overwhelming support, capped by the personal endorsement of the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., they sent a clear message to the party rank and file of their preference.

Between the House caucus and Super Tuesday, the architects of the Democratic nominating process — including Mondale allies and labor officials — were persuaded to allow a little room for direct democracy. The Iowa and Maine caucuses and the New Hampshire primary fell outside "the window" that the party had established for delegate selection, as part of its strategy of compressing and nationalizing the nominating process.

But those three small states had established a historical claim to speaking in ahead of the others. Mr. Mondale had close personal alliances in Iowa and Maine, and he had campaigned successfully in New Hampshire in 1980 as point man for Jimmy Carter. There seemed little risk in indulging their vanity. Iowa delivered as expected, but New Hampshire and Maine proved disastrous for Mr. Mondale.

Coming into Super Tuesday, the Democrats have a new front-runner who embodies almost everything

"LEADERSHIP BY AMNESIA," EN? THE NERVE OF THAT GUY!



WELL, BY GUN, FRITZ MONDALE WILL PAY DEARLY FOR THAT REMARK, OR MY NAME ISN'T UH, ISN'T...



RONALD REAGAN.



this year's nominating process was designed to avoid.

Mr. Hart has been a senator for nine years, but politically, he is every bit as much a lone wolf as Mr. Carter was when he was governor of Georgia. His roots are in a small, conservative Western state whose growth psychology is far removed from the attitudes of the rural South and the urban industrial East, where the Democrats are strong.

Mr. Hart has gained his current ascendancy with the help of small numbers of people in states where organized labor, blacks, Hispanics, Jews and other elements of the traditional Democratic coalition are conspicuously unrepresented.

The kids in their twenties who manned the phones and knocked on doors to give Mr. Hart his 1,000-vote margin in Maine do not know or care about the big questions of Democratic coalition politics. They just liked the way Mr. Hart looked and talked and what he stood for:

novelty, excitement and change.

As he moves to exploit his stunning breakthrough, Mr. Hart now confronts the problem of dealing with those larger elements of the Democratic constituency — a test that he saw George McGovern flunk when he was Mr. McGovern's manager in 1972, and which he saw Mr. Carter fumble as a candidate and fail as president. Mr. Hart may prove smarter and more adaptable than either of these longshots, and go on to win the nomination. Or the Democratic establishment may prop up Mr. Mondale, turn to John Glenn of Ohio, or try to broker the nomination with a set of favorite sons and late-starting candidates.

Only one thing is clear today. The plan for engineering an early consensus nomination of an establishment candidate has failed. And the campaign against Ronald Reagan the Democrats hoped to begin this month will not be starting on time.

The Washington Post.

A Caution Against Overvaluing U.S.-Soviet Arms Negotiations

By Kenneth Adelman

The writer is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — Did anyone blink when former President Jimmy Carter was quoted recently to the effect that U.S.-Soviet arms-control negotiations, "even when they are not making progress, helped to lessen natural and dangerous competition between either side for influence in the world's trouble spots?"

Many Americans and Europeans assume that is true. A recent Atlantic Institute and Louis Harris poll found that a large percentage of West Europeans rank arms-control talks and continued dialogue with the Russians as being more important for Western security than either maintenance of the military balance or close cooperation with the United States.

Arms-control talks can have considerable merit in their own right. But to claim that such talks effectively restrain Soviet behavior around the globe represents (to borrow Dr. Johnson's phrase about second marriages) a triumph of hope over experience. Recent history just does not support such a claim.

Take a look at the record. Between 1970 and 1976, an era of arms-control breakthroughs and intensive dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union (including five summit meetings), the Russians also:

■ Provided considerable amounts of weapons and ammunition to back North Vietnam in

its war against South Vietnam, and failed to help the peace talks;

■ Made provocative threats that widened the risks in the 1973 war in the Middle East, particularly by putting some Soviet divisions on alert and threatening to intervene militarily, which caused the United States to go on strategic nuclear alert;

■ Expanded involvement by dispatching significant arms, Cuban soldiers and Soviet officers to various African countries.

Just a few days before the 1975 Helsinki summit, we also saw Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger warning the Russians against interfering in Portugal's internal affairs.

During these same years, five countries became Marxist — South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Mozambique and Angola — nearly all with more than a little help from their friends in the Soviet Union. Two more — Ethiopia and Afghanistan — went Communist during the next two years (1977-78), again with considerable Soviet assistance.

During those two years, SALT-2 negotia-

tions intensified, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks continued, and the United States opened four new arms-control arenas with the Russians. These included negotiations over a comprehensive test ban, Indian Ocean naval demilitarization, conventional arms transfers and anti-satellite weapons.

In 1979 the arms-control spotlight focused on SALT-2. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin more than 20 times from January through May, before the treaty's celebrated signing at the Carter-Brezhnev summit in June.

But that same year came the flap over the Soviet brigade in Cuba and the Russians' false statements designed to inflame the incendiary situation in Iran after the American hostages were seized. Most distressing of all, 1979 ended with the invasion of Afghanistan — 25,000 Soviet troops by the year's close, followed shortly by 80,000 more.

None of these historical examples suggests that a U.S.-Soviet dialogue and active arms-control efforts are not valuable in and of themselves. They are. The world is a better place

because of some past arms-control efforts and accords. And if we persevere, it can be improved still further.

For example, we would be much better off if the Russians returned to the nuclear arms talks and agreed to a reasonable trade-off of fuses that would provide deep reductions in strategic nuclear weapons and greater stability. We would all be better off if they agreed to eliminate the entire class of intermediate-range, land-based nuclear weapons, or at least to reduce them to an equal low level.

President Reagan's recent statements have again emphasized the importance of these issues. As he said last week, "We should find ways to work together to meet the challenge of preserving peace. Living together in this nuclear age makes it imperative that we talk to each other, discuss our differences and seek solutions to the many problems that divide us." Mutually acceptable arms-control agreements can be a key element in this cooperation.

So we should strive hard for our arms-control goals for what they can bring in by themselves, which is plenty. But just as we should not close our eyes to Soviet behavior for the sake of arms control, we should not burden arms-control efforts with hopes not borne out by experience.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Verdict on Hiss

Regarding the opinion column "Reagan and Chambers: Pugnacious Loyalty" (March 1):

"Scholarship," says George Will, "has vindicated the jury that convicted Mr. [Alger] Hiss of perjury." But other scholarship has persuaded two of those jurors to declare that if they had known certain evidence which the government deliberately concealed, they would not have voted to convict Mr. Hiss. The scholarship to which Mr. Will refers has been proved defective on several major points — proved, not by the "intellectual corruption" of "anti-anti-communism," but by other scholars' open demonstration of errors.

Whatever the debaters' motives, these are questions of documentary evidence, subject to rational debate. It is only Mr. Will's arguments *ad hominem* that persuade me to declare here my lifelong opposition to totalitarianism at both left and right.

DAVID LEVIN.

Paris.

What's Doing in St. Anton

Regarding the Weekend feature "What's Doing in Arberg?" (Feb. 3) by James M. Markham.

Mr. Markham, in talking only about Zurs and Lech, seems to be unaware of the fact that the Arberg region is identified first and foremost with St. Anton, and includes also St. Christoph and Stubai.

Hannes Schneider, whom Mr. Markham mentions, and who virtually invented modern skiing, came from Stubai and spent all of his professional time in St. Anton before

emigrating to the United States before World War II. The ski passes Mr. Markham mentions are valid for the whole Arberg area, and St. Anton alone has 30 ski lifts, more than Zurs and Lech together. It is the village in Arberg with regular World Cup ski races.

PETER R. FRANK.

Geneva.

The UN and Nicaragua

Regarding the report "Nicaragua Challenging UN Human Rights Unit" (Feb. 28) by Iain Guest:

Nicaragua is not insisting on a weaker or a private mandate for the Working Group on Forced or Involuntary Disappearances but a stronger mandate and a clearer methodology. Such a mandate will encourage the group to concentrate its efforts on situations in countries ruled by repressive military dictatorships instead of echoing the empty accusations of the Reagan administration's destabilization campaign against the Nicaraguan revolution — including its program for the holding of elections on Nov. 4, 1984.

ALEJANDRO BENDANA, Nicaraguan Representative, UN Human Rights Commission, Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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U.S. Air Force Decides on a Switch in Cargo Planes

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The air force has decided, in a master plan for transport, that it wants to stop buying the Lockheed C-5 cargo plane after current production and to acquire 220 of the new C-17 aircraft, built by McDonnell Douglas, over the next 30 years.

The plan, signed Sept. 29 by the secretary of the air force, Verne Orr, and his chief of staff, General Charles A. Gabriel, must be approved by Congress in the budget. So far, Congress has voted only development funds for the C-17.

The decision to push ahead for one of the biggest Defense Department programs in years seemed certain to revive a struggle between Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas for lucrative contracts. The cost of the first 180 C-17s to be built by 1998, would be \$2.15 billion.

Because the program is in an early stage, however, it may be a target for budget cutters. The Congressional Budget Office, which analyzes spending issues, has reported that "it would be most logical to cancel the C-17" since the C-5 is in production, which would not end until about 1989. The C-5 can carry 121 tons (about 110 metric tons) for 1,650 miles (about 2,655 kilometers) without refueling, while the C-17 could lift 86 tons for 2,400 miles.

But Mr. Orr and General Gabriel said in a memorandum to the other services' secretaries and chiefs of staff that "we expect air force planners at all levels to use this document in their deliberations and decisions to assure the airlift needs of the United States armed forces are met."

Senior army and Marine Corps officers have already made known

their preference for the C-17 over the C-5. The C-17, while carrying fewer troops or lighter loads, would be designed to fly farther and directly into rough airfields in combat zones and would cost less to operate.

The plan, which the air force has not yet made public, also calls for shifting many Lockheed C-141 long-range aircraft and many Lockheed C-130 medium-range combat transports to the reserves. Eventually, all the older C-141s would be retired from active service, but many C-130s would continue to be the workhorses for medium-range airlift.

Plans for expanding the transport capacity of the air force began in President Jimmy Carter's administration when the Rapid Deployment Force was organized to defend U.S. interests outside regions where American forces are normally stationed.

At that time, the air force held a design competition for a new transport, and Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas submitted bids. The air force selected McDonnell Douglas in August 1981, after President Ronald Reagan had come to office.

But that set off another kind of competition, with Lockheed and Boeing submitting unsolicited proposals for C-5s and 747s, which the companies asserted could be built for less because no design costs were involved and they could be delivered sooner.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger accepted the Lockheed proposal for 50 more C-5s despite problems with the plane's wings and cost overruns that had caused much political debate. That decision also included 44 KC-10s made by McDonnell Douglas as aerial tankers or cargo planes.

The air force later began work on

its master plan that incorporated the new C-5s but pressed ahead for the C-17.

The air force master plan noted that the United States had adopted a strategy of seeking to deter war or to defeat an enemy as far from American shores as possible.

The Defense Department and Congress have agreed that the air force must be able to move 66 million tons-miles a day, a measure of transport capacity, to fulfill its mission. But the capacity today is only 27 percent of that goal because of shortages in crews and spare parts for existing aircraft.

The master plan says that with full crews and bins of spare parts, the air force would have a capacity of 43 percent of the goal. Expansion plans, including the purchase of the 50 new C-5s and 44 KC-10s, are expected to bring that to 73 percent of the goal by the end of 1983.

More Recruiting Of Women Urged In U.S. Air Force

WASHINGTON — Congress should force the air force to recruit more women because it has the worst record of any military service in enlisting females, according to Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin.

Mr. Aspin, chairman of the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee, made the proposal Sunday as he released a second study on military manpower.

The proportion of women in the air force (11 percent) is higher than in the army (10 percent), navy (8.5 percent) and Marine corps (4.5 percent), Mr. Aspin said. There are about 65,000 women in the air force, 76,000 in the army, 45,000 in the navy and 9,000 in the Marines.

But, Mr. Aspin said, the number of women in the air force should be higher because the number of positions open to them is greater. Women hold only 12 percent of those legally open to them in the air force, he added.

Nicaragua Warns Honduras Over Raids on Border

MANAGUA — Nicaragua, in a sharply worded protest to Honduras, has demanded that the Honduran Army end its border raids and support for U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Sandinist government or face "grave consequences."

"Concentrations of forces have been observed, leading to fears that they are preparing for new and larger attacks on our national territory," the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said Sunday.

Nicaragua said the rebels, based in Honduras and backed by Honduran soldiers, raided the villages of Bilwasarna, Lymur and Wapam over the weekend.

The Nicaraguan communiqué said that "if the Honduran government does not meet its international obligations, an incident of serious proportions could take place."

Meanwhile, Colonel Francisco Tacañ, chief of staff of Costa Rica's Public Security Ministry, said his government would seek to acquire arms on loan after an attack by Nicaraguan troops on a Civil Guard patrol. The Feb. 23 attack occurred near Conventillos, 180 miles (290 kilometers) northwest of San José, he said.

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Jane's Rejects Espionage To Get Soviet Plane Data

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

LONDON — The 1983-84 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," the reference work on civilian and military planes, contains hitherto-unpublished information on three new Soviet interceptors, a strategic bomber and the world's biggest transport plane—details of which are Soviet state secrets.

The fighters are the MiG-29, known to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "Fulcrum"; the MiG-31, or "Foxhound"; and the Sukhoi Su-27, or "Flanker."

Jane's compared the MiG-29 to the F-16 and F-18, two of the more advanced U.S. fighters, and said the MiG-31 and the Su-27 had true lookdown/shootdown capability, meaning the capacity to spot and shoot down aircraft flying below them.

The bomber, a Tupolev without a reference number that NATO officials call the "Blackjack," is called the "long-expected replacement for the intercontinental attack versions of the Tu-95 'Bear'."

The transport, Jane's said, is the Antonov An-400 "Condor." The book said a Soviet commentator had implied that the An-400 had been designed "for the rapid redeployment" of SS-20 missiles, the medium-range weapons that caused NATO to begin deploying U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe late last year.

That data, along with several other reports, represented the latest

in a long line of coups for John W. Taylor, 61, the editor of the yearbook.

Such information, Mr. Taylor said in an interview, did not come to Jane's through a network of agents or undercover sources inside the Soviet Union. Rather, he said, he read all he could find on Soviet planes, contacted old friends in key positions in Soviet aviation, and then compiled and analyzed the results.

"We don't encourage espionage," Mr. Taylor said. "For instance, a businessman I know told me he was going to East Germany and asked if we wanted him to get photographs of Soviet planes."

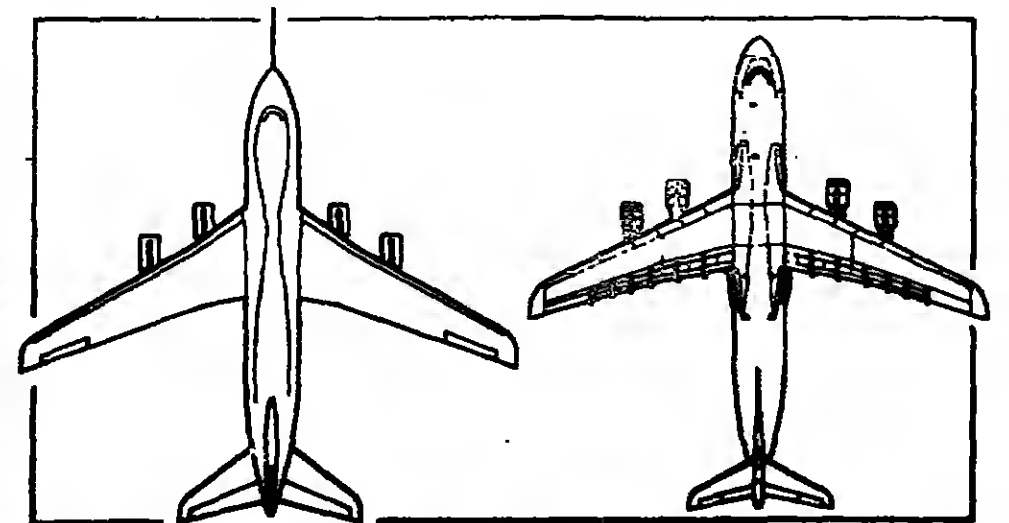
"I turned him down. We don't want people getting chopped playing spies. I don't believe the odd scoop is worth risking the life of a friend or anyone else."

That concern has helped Mr. Taylor establish contacts all over the world during his 25 years as editor of the book.

U.S. officials, for example, let him sit in the cockpit of a prototype F-16 Falcon when the fighter was still on the restricted list and asked his opinion.

The Chinese gave him plans of their Nanchang Qiang-5 fighter, known to NATO as the "Fantan-A." This enabled him to include the fighter's plans, along with more than 1,000 words of description on what he called "this important Chinese aircraft," in the current edition of the book.

Those contacts extend to within



Drawing on left shows a Soviet Antonov AN-400 transport plane, drawn to the same scale as a Lockheed C-5A. Jane's says the AN-400 is capable of airlifting SS-20 missiles.

the Soviet Union. "I know most of the Soviet designers personally. I know what they're like and how they think," Mr. Taylor said. "Between that and assessing what they need to produce it's not really that hard to come up with the kind of data that we do."

"A lot of what we do is simply projecting on known data," he added. "For instance, the next major Soviet development will likely be a helicopter designed to shoot down other helicopters; that's where the gap is."

Mr. Taylor, an aviation engineer, works 100 hours a week for six months at collating the data that will be used for the yearbook, which this year lists 6,000 aircraft in its more than 900 pages. He has a staff of six.

"An engineer can look at an item of equipment and generally know whether it works or not," he said. As an example, he cited the case of the first Soviet supersonic bomber, the Tupolev Tu-22, known to NATO as the "Blinder."

After the Tu-22 was introduced in 1961, the Russians said it had a top speed of Mach 2.5, two-and-one-half times the speed of sound, or almost 1,900 mph (3,000 kilometers per hour). Mr. Taylor estimated that its maximum speed was closer to Mach 1.5.

"It had very small air intakes and any engineer could tell that the speed must be far lower than what was claimed," he said.

"All the World's Aircraft" is one of 14 annual works published by

Jane's publishing house, which was founded 75 years ago by Fred T. Jane, a clergyman's son who had a passion for the world's navies.

In fact, Jane published his first work 12 years before he established the publishing house. "Fighting Ships," which appeared in 1897, had 221 pages of pen-and-ink drawings by Jane himself. It included an index of 1,000 warships, virtually every ironclad military vessel in service at the time.

These days, Jane's, now owned by the Toronto-based Thomson Group, publishes yearbooks on infantry weapons, armor, missiles, freight containers, railroads, avionics, airport equipment, military equipment, communications, surface skimmers and merchant ships.

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egotiations

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Spain also has flaming nights. Festivals, colorful celebrations deep-rooted in history, are everywhere, and seem to take place at all times. There are, in fact, more than 3,000 festivals a year in Spain, spread out through all twelve months. And they're not just spectator sports. Even tourists get swept up in the mood and take part in the parties.

For example, this picture gives you only a hint of the Valencian feast of Las Fallas. The name means bonfires. Throughout Valencia, in every square, great carnival structures are built—ingenious figures of wood and papier-mache on stands or floats. The scenes they show are satirical, witty, even grotesque, but all are topical and created in a spirit of mockery that is typical of the people.

At midnight on March 19th, these comic masterpieces are set on fire and all the city glows with their memory. You can't be here in March? Then come in May to Cordoba to see the festivals called Cordovan Patios. Or, in July, see the famous "Apostle's Fire", a monumental fireworks display on the eve of the feast of St. James at Santiago de Compostela. Or run with the bulls at the Fiesta de San Fermin in Pamplona, immortalized by Ernest Hemingway.

Whenever you come, and wherever you go in Spain, you'll find a land rich in folklore and people eager to explain it and share it with you. When you've had enough beach for one day, just ask "where's the Fiesta tonight?"

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Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.

Jailed Black Nationalist Reportedly Gets Offer Of Release by S. Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government is offering to release the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, if he agrees to live in the nominally independent tribal "homeland" of Transkei, according to friends of the Mandela family here.

But the family friends say they doubt that Mr. Mandela, 65, who has served 21 years of a life sentence, will accept the condition of his release because it would amount to a form of recognition of the "homeland," and thus of the white minority government's segregationist policies, by his revolutionary African National Congress.

Government officials did not respond to requests to confirm the offer.

News of the offer, which was published by a black newspaper here Sunday, came only three days after South Africa released the founder of the Namibian nationalist movement, Herman Toivo ya Toivo, after 16 years' imprisonment.

The offer to Mr. Mandela was seen as part of an effort by South Africa to project an image of reform. The administration of Prime Minister P.W. Botha has recently adopted a new constitution giving token political representation to the mixed-race "coloreds" and Indian minorities for the first time. It is also on the point of signing a nonaggression treaty with neighboring Mozambique, has initiated a truce in its long Angolan border war and raised hopes that it is

ready to implement an independence settlement in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Observers agree that the release of Mr. Mandela, regarded internationally as the symbol of black resistance in South Africa, would have a major impact. But it would be politically risky for the Botha government. It could cause a backlash among conservative whites and give a boost to the black underground, of which the ANC is the most important element.

"I think the government would like to release him but they want to have a face-saving formula for doing so," one observer said. "The trouble is that the formula of using the Transkei is probably politically unacceptable to Mandela."

The offer to release Mr. Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 for plotting the overthrow of white minority rule, follows a request to the Pretoria government by Transkei's president, Kaiser D. Matanzima.

Mr. Matanzima and Mr. Mandela are members of the royal family of that territory's Tembu tribe, but while Mr. Mandela is a hero to South Africa's black nationalists, Mr. Matanzima is regarded as a quisling because of his participation in the apartheid system.

Despite their political differences, however, Mr. Matanzima has repeatedly asked the government to release his relative to Transkei. This would help legitimize his own position, but people close to the situation believe the president also made the appeal out of considerations of family loyalty.

His most recent request, made in



Nelson Mandela

early February to South Africa's figurehead president, Marais Viljoen, elicited the reported South African offer.

According to the family friends, Mr. Matanzima sent a telegram to Mr. Mandela's wife Winnie asking her to see him urgently. Mrs. Mandela lives under a banning order in the remote town of Brandfort in Orange Free State province. Under the order, she is restricted to a village and is not allowed to meet more than one person at a time.

Mrs. Mandela visited her husband in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison on Feb. 18 to ask whether he would approve of her meeting with the "homeland" leader, the friends said. He told her to go ahead, they added, and after being granted prompt permission by the South African government to leave the town, Mrs. Mandela traveled to Transkei for a two-hour meeting with Mr. Matanzima Feb. 21.

According to the friends, Mr. Matanzima showed Mrs. Mandela a message from Mr. Viljoen agreeing to grant her husband clemency and release him, provided he agreed to remain in the tribal homeland.

Afrikaner Churchmen Attack Apartheid

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Senior South African theologians and intellectuals have launched an attack on the religious and moral arguments used to justify a body of forbidding sexual relationships between people of different races.

The legislation has long been viewed as a cornerstone of the system of apartheid that follows South Africans throughout their lives. At birth, people are classified by race, laws decide where they may live and, in some cases, work, local legislation in most places regulates which bus they may take or which laundry they may use and the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act forbid sexual relations and marriage between people of different races.

The newest attack on the laws governing such intimacies is contained in a volume of essays entitled "On the Scale: Mixed Marriages and Immorality" by two theologians of the Dutch Reformed Church, the highly conservative body that has traditionally provided justification for the outlawing of

miscegenation on the grounds that it contradicts the divine will.

The significance of the slender volume is that it represents an attack from within on time-hallowed church values at a time of cautious political change.

Under what is called a "new dispensation," people of Indian and "colored" or mixed race, descent, but not the black majority, are to be given a qualified share of political power when a new, three-chamber Parliament comes into being later this year. Leaders of the two groups have argued that, if the new system is to be vindicated, then the laws governing sexual relations will have to be scrapped.

In the collection of essays, Dr. Johann Kinghorn says: "Rather than the government legislating

against mixed marriages, the state should protect couples and their children from the discriminatory legislation which hampers their marriages." Dr. Kinghorn is a lecturer in Biblical studies at the University of Stellenbosch, near Cape Town. His co-author is Dr. Etienne de Villiers, a lecturer in ethics at the Huguenot College, Wellington.

The two theologians argue that the laws governing sexual relationships and marriage are motivated by racial prejudice and are in conflict with Biblical principles of neighborly love. The Dutch Reformed Church has, in the past, cited Biblical texts as evidence that racial mixing is against the wishes of God.

In their essays, the theologians assert that, if that were the case,

Afrikaners, the dominant white group in South Africa, would be inherently sinful since they had mixed with "colored" people in the 17th and 18th century and were, thus, racially impure.

The Dutch Reformed Church formulated the theology that accompanied the Afrikaners' growth as a white nation and imbued them with a messianic sense of fulfilling God's will in southern Africa.

"The generalization that racially mixed marriages are undesirable has as little justification as the generalization that marriages involving age or so-called social differences are inherently undesirable," the theologians wrote.

The collection of essays also includes contributions from university lecturers and other intellectuals,

U.S. Officials See March as Key-Month For Progress on Angola and Namibia

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

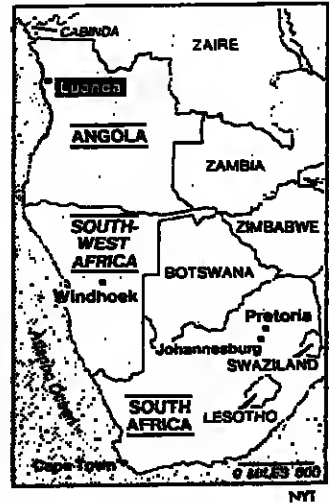
WASHINGTON — The fate of the Reagan administration's diplomatic initiative in southern Africa is likely to hinge on decisions made this month in Angola, in South Africa, and, to an unknown extent, in the Soviet Union, according to administration sources.

If the Marxist government in Angola is going to provide a timetable for withdrawal of some or all of its Cuban troops — the key point in the three-year U.S. effort to arrange a general accommodation in southern Africa — the best chance for success will be this month, the sources said, while a rare momentum exists in improved relations between old enemies and before dry-season fighting resumes.

U.S. officials hope that a schedule for departure of the Cubans will grow out of a unilateral South African withdrawal from the southern part of Angola and a South African-Angolan cease-fire in the area. Unless there is an early agreement on the Cuban issue from the Angolans, some officials fear, no serious fighting is likely to be touched off by guerrilla raids in South African-controlled Namibia, or South-West Africa, and thousands of South African troops may move back into Angola.

Should the diplomatic collapse and full-scale fighting resume, U.S. officials said, the Angolan government may be so pressed by insurgent forces that it may have to seek an increase in the 25,000 Cuban troops already in the country.

The argument is being made that it would be better for the Angolan government and a good deal less costly and risky for its superpower sponsor, the Soviet Union, to make a deal before a new round of military reverses.



to cease supporting an anti-government insurgency in Angola.

Angola has been informed that U.S. diplomatic recognition would be addressed "in the context of an overall settlement," State Department officials said. They added that the presence of the Cubans was cited as the barrier to relations in U.S. statements in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Among the signs of unusual activity, in addition to the South African-Angolan arrangements, are:

• A Feb. 15 speech by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in which he talked about "a clearly positive evolution" under way in southern Angola. At the same time, it became known that a U.S. monitoring team would be involved in the South African disengagement, and a U.S. office for the purpose has since been opened in Namibia.

• A request by Mr. Shultz to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in their Stockholm meeting Jan. 18 for a new round of confidential Soviet-American discussions on southern Africa. The Russians have not responded to this proposal, the sources said.

• High-level U.S.-Angolan meetings in Cape Verde in January and Zambia in February. U.S. officials expect more such meetings with top Angolans later this month. "We don't have a breakthrough," cautioned a State Department official who has been deeply involved in the issue. "We don't have a package deal."

He spoke hopefully, however, about "building blocks" of diplomacy involving South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and several guerrilla groups and, for the first time, a momentum that seems to favor solutions rather than deepening conflicts in southern Africa.

96 in U.S. House Urge Food Aid for Africa

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Almost 100 members of the House of Representatives have asked President Ronald Reagan to send emergency grain shipments to Africa and take other steps to ease the famine there.

The request was made in a letter Sunday from Representative Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, urging speedy action to help two dozen African nations. The letter was signed by 95 other House members, including 11 Republicans.

"We wish to commend you for your personal attention to the African food crisis," Mr. Dorgan wrote, "and to urge that you take several emergency actions to forestall a human catastrophe in 24 African nations."

He urged the speedy shipment of food already approved for delivery

to Africa and asked for the immediate use of 300,000 tons (270,000 metric tons) of grain now in the Emergency Wheat Reserve.

"We can't sit by and let millions of people die from hunger when our own food bins are overflowing," Mr. Dorgan said.

The House members also asked that the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance use its authority to borrow up to \$50 million for food aid.

Boat Accident in Bangladesh

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Fifty people were feared dead in a collision between a cargo launch and a passenger launch carrying more than 300 people at Naotola near Keshoreganj, 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) east of Dhaka on Friday, it was reported Monday.

pending action by Congress on a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$90 million.

However, their letter expressed concern that \$90 million might not be enough to "fulfill the U.S. share of unmet food aid to Africa."

"To sum," the letter concluded, "we want to ensure that the U.S. leads the donor nations in responding effectively and compassionately to the African food crisis. We pledge our support and cooperation and thank you in advance for your urgent attention to our recommendations."

Such aid, Mr. Dorgan said, also would help build "lasting friendships" with the African countries. "Many nations can send guns and other weapons to these poor countries," he said, "but few can match the surplus food aid of the United States."

U.S., Chinese Negotiators Struggle To Find Compromise on Air Services

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — U.S. and Chinese negotiators worked through the weekend here in search of a compromise over increased air services between the two countries that would keep President Ronald Reagan's April visit trouble-free.

In the end, they did not succeed in finding a compromise, but hope remained that a solution could be found that would avoid a new confrontation, officials from both sides said Sunday after a 6½-hour session.

The immediate issue is additional air service between China and the United States, but the underlying problem, which makes it complicated and politically sensitive, is the unofficial but strong relationship between the U.S. and the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan.

The focus of the negotiations, participants said, is a request by Northwest Orient Airlines to begin passenger and freight service to China on April 29.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board approved the new flights under terms of the civil aviation agreement between China and the

United States. But China's civil aviation administration has withheld authorization in spite of a long-standing agreement with Washington to approve a second U.S. carrier in return for additional flights for China's national airline, Pan American World Airways now flies two or three times a week.

According to airline industry sources, China has demanded that Northwest first establish a subsidiary to handle its profitable business with Taiwan. Beijing also appears to be holding Northwest's authorization hostage to settlement of China's dispute with Pan American over its resumption last June of flights to Taiwan.

Northwest rejected China's condition of a subsidiary, as had Pan American in talks over the past nine months, arguing that it would be expensive, would interfere with normal airline operations and would contravene the Chinese-U.S. aviation agreement, according to industry accounts of the dispute.

When China insisted, Northwest complained to the Civil Aeronautics Board, accusing Beijing of violating the agreement that provides for a second U.S. carrier.

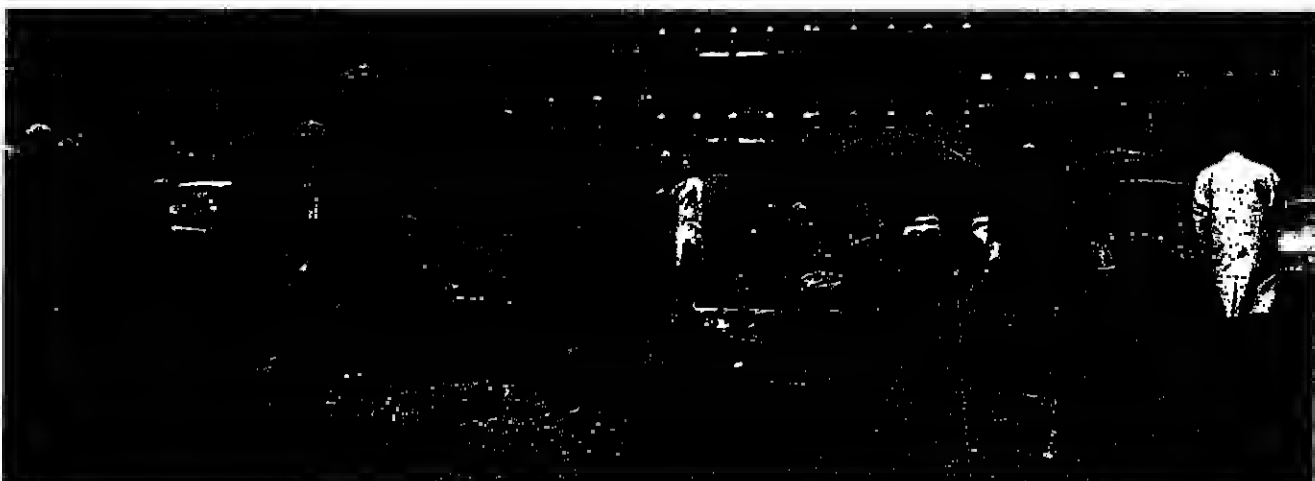
Northwest also asked, according to industry sources, that Chinese flights to the United States be suspended in retaliation. Northwest's case was well-founded in U.S. law, the sources said, and the Civil Aeronautics Board was prepared to halt Chinese flights to Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

It is likely that Beijing would have canceled Pan American's flights in response, breaking air service between the United States and China about a month before Mr. Reagan's trip began April 26.

On Sunday, after the final round of negotiations, Ambassador A.C. Thur W. Hummel Jr. said that "substantial progress was made, and we expect Northwest Airlines will shortly be receiving its permit for its service to China."

Li Shufan, director of international affairs of China's civil aviation administration and the head of the Chinese delegation in the talks, also expressed satisfaction with the negotiations.

"We made quite a bit of progress," Mr. Li said. But he added that approval for the Northwest flights still depended on "some formalities, procedures, details to be gone through and worked out."



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William Powell, Actor, Is Dead at 91

United Press International

PALM SPRINGS, California — William Powell, 91, the debonair leading man who appeared in more than 100 movies and was best remembered for his portrayal of Nick Charles in the "Thin Man" detective series, died Monday.

"He was bright and alert last week and doing very well," said Diana Powell, his wife of 44 years. "The end came very quickly."

Mr. Powell, who had survived an attack of cancer in the late 1930s,

had lived in quiet retirement at this desert resort since the mid-1950s.

He was nominated for an Academy Award three times: in 1934 for "The Thin Man," the original film in the series; in 1936 for "My Man Godfrey," and in 1947 for playing Clarence Day in the movie version of the Broadway hit "Life With Father." He lost out each time.

His career began on the stage and he attributed his sophisticated style to lessons he learned there. He went to Hollywood in 1921 to make

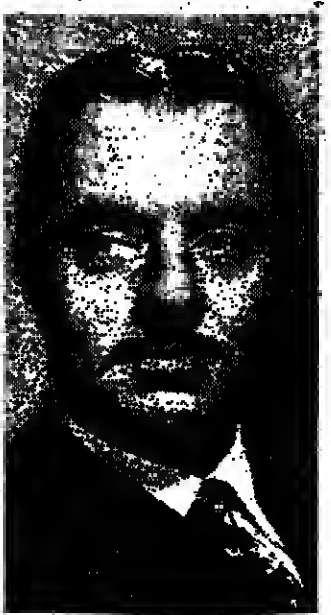
a silent version of "Sherlock Holmes" with John Barrymore and became one of the few actors to survive the transition from silent films to talkies.

His last movie was "Mr. Roberts" with Henry Fonda, Jack Lemmon and James Cagney in 1954. Mr. Powell played the role of Doc. He was married so many times with Myrna Loy in the "Thin Man" series that fans thought they were married. But they never were more than friends and co-stars.

Mr. Powell was born in Pittsburgh and grew up in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and Kansas City, where he had a taste of acting at Central Union High School.

After attending the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, he was given a bit part in "The Nether World." Other roles followed and in 1920 he scored a success in "Spanish Love" on Broadway.

Other deaths: William Kienast, 52, the father of quintuplets in 1970 who almost lost his home last summer when he could not make mortgage payments, of carbon monoxide poisoning in an apparent suicide Saturday in Bernards Township, New Jersey. Kenneth Strickland, 87, a Hol-



William Powell

lywood special-effects designer who created the fiendish machinery that fed Frankenstein's monster its life-giving lightning, fashioned Buck Rogers' ray gun and enabled Dr. Fu Manchu to survive a 1.2-million-volt jolt of electricity. Wednesday in Inglewood, California.

ARTS / LEISURE

Cinema's New Wave, 25 Years Later

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Give or take a few months, this year is the 25th anniversary of the *Nouvelle Vague*, that New Wave of young French filmmakers who, first by their sometimes outrageous statements and then by the extraordinary films they made to support those statements, forever changed the look of — as well as the way we look at — movies.

Their own criticism, the sweeping and, at the time, revolutionary announcement that all films, even the most ghastly collaborations, could be seen as the work of a single artistic sensibility, that is, of the director as "auteur."

Their films, made on limited budgets in the real world outside the walls of the studios, turned poverty into visual assets. They came up with new editing tricks, including the jump-cut that functions as cinema shorthand. They rediscovered others — such as the "iris," by which a portion of an image can be isolated on an otherwise black screen — that had been abandoned as old-fashioned with the arrival of the talkies. It was almost as if films were being reinvented.

It's not stretching things to suggest that had there been no Jean-Luc Godard, there would have been no Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the single most important filmmaker of the post-New Wave generation. Although it's risky and often arbitrary to attempt to chart these lines of influence, I also suspect that had there been no François Truffaut, New York theaters today would not be showing Bill Forsyth's sweetly comic, Scottish comedy "That Sinking Feeling," or Diane Kurys's singularly fine "Entre Nous." More than any other post-New Wave French film, "Entre Nous" ("Coup de Foudre" in France) carries on the humanist tradition that Truffaut so admires in the work of Jean Renoir.

In "Entre Nous," Kurys has also pulled off something that has eluded all but one of her young Hollywood contemporaries. She has made a big commercial motion picture that is also extremely personal.

Only Lawrence Kasdan's Oscar-nominee, "The Big Chill," succeeds in the same way — and it is the exception to the rule in Hollywood.

Not the least remarkable thing about the New Wave has been its staying power. Truffaut recently made "Confidentially Yours" ("Vivement Dimanche"), a mystery-comedy in the style of Hollywood mystery-comedies of the 1930s and '40s; Eric Rohmer's "Pauline at the Beach," one of his most elegant and useful meditations on the tight

spots that thinking people get themselves into; Godard's "Prénom Carmen," with maybe more waiting — he still works fast.

Louis Malle was not a member of the original gang of five — the raucous, mean, wordy, rude, biased critics of André Bazin's Cahiers du Cinéma who became filmmakers. Malle began making films several years before the others, but his "The Lovers" with Jeanne Moreau and "Le Feu Follet" are seminal New Wave works. His latest, "Crackers," is a wobbly remake of "Big Deal on Madonna Street," but his three preceding films, "Pretty Baby," "Atlantic City" and "My Dinner With André," all U.S. made, are as adventurous and original as anything he did in France.

In 1959, first feature films were directed by Godard ("Breathless"), Truffaut ("The 400 Blows"), Rohmer ("The Sign of the Lion") and Alain Resnais ("Hiroshima, Mon Amour"), while Jacques Rivette, described by Truffaut as "the most fanatic of all of our band of fanatics," was in the midst of shooting his first, "Paris Belongs to Us."

Setting the pace was Claude Chabrol, who had made his first film, "Le Beau Serge," in 1958, the success of which opened the way for the others.

It was a giddy time of great expectations — and rewards. In 1958, Truffaut, after ridiculing film festivals in general and the Cannes festival in particular, was banned

from Cannes. A year later, his "400 Blows" became the official French entry at Cannes, and Truffaut won the Golden Palm as best director.

The New Wave brought a healthy iconoclastic approach to films, the effects of which influenced the careers of young filmmakers all over the world — in Italy (Bernardo Bertolucci, Marco Bellocchio), Switzerland (Alain Tanner, Claude Goretta), West Germany (Werner Herzog, Wim Wenders) and several generations of film-crazy American students including Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, Brian De Palma and Steven Spielberg, who, however, have seldom been allowed to make truly personal films.

Since the birth of the New Wave in France 25 years ago, comparable movements have appeared in other countries, most notably in Czechoslovakia, where, for five brief years, a small group of exceptionally talented filmmakers, including Milos Forman and Ivan Passer, flourished until the overthrow of Alexander Dubcek in 1968. Brazil has its Cinema Novo, the members of which share the strong ties of social and political reformers.

Britain's "Free Cinema" and the move into films of angry young film critics and stage directors paralleled the appearance of the New Wave in France. Today Lindsay Anderson ("This Sporting Life," "The White Bus," "If... Britannia Hospital") works mostly in the theater. Tony Richardson ("The En-

tertainer," "A Taste of Honey," "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner," "Tom Jones") lives and works in California.

That the members of the New Wave have produced such a large, remarkable body of work has less to do with politics and social reform than with aesthetics and pure, unmitigated rage.

The movement didn't just happen. The Cahiers du Cinéma critics were reacting against "quality" French films — slick, middlebrow, essentially genteel studio-shot films.

Spending hours watching films at Henri Langlois's Cinémathèque, they were fascinated by the energy of American films. They also came up with a theory to explain what they saw to be the consistently personal style of such Hollywood directors as Howard Hawks, John Ford, George Cukor, Nicholas Ray and Joseph Losey. It had to do with the "tension" they detected between the personality of the director and the genre he happened to be working in, from Westerns to slapstick comedies to films of social import to romances.

The Cahiers manifesto, credited to Truffaut but understood to represent the consensus, was a demand for a new kind of French film — or rather for a film industry that would recognize the world had changed since 1932 and would finance personal films shot inexpensively outside the stuffy studios.

Though the new criticism was responsible for a lot of nonsense written about directors who, clearly, were not auteurs of merit, it pointed the way to a less pious kind of criticism. Henceforth films would not be judged on their social value but on their artistic merits, no matter how seemingly frivolous the work.

The initial successes of the Cahiers, Truffaut, Godard and Malle films prompted the kind of young-director craze in France that swept Hollywood in 1969 after the hit of "Easy Rider." French producers fell over each other in their eagerness to sign people to make more of these new, personal films on-the-cheap.

The more durable of them demonstrated not only that films of rare and original quality could be made inexpensively, with new lightweight equipment, and could find a public, but that filmmakers with radically different concerns could flourish in the same market, as friends, at least in those early days.

The New Wave directors had the courage and talent — as well as the opportunity — to pursue their particular obsessions. Time was good to them, of course. They also made good use of it.



Looking from the stage to the auditorium at Vienna's Opera Ball.

Vienna's Magical Opernball

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Despite war and socialism, the Vienna Opera Ball still has magic.

Held last Thursday in the white, gold and red theater, decorated with 20,000 pink carnations, the white-tie-and-tails Opernball, attended by 7,000 people, was again the climax of the carnival season, which included no less than 263 balls during February.

True to legend, the Viennese love to dance, and every group, including carpenters and street cleaners, has its own ball. A modest antique dealer who runs a shop near the Spanish Riding School said her favorite was the Hunter's Ball, not because she hunted but because "it's very elegant. We all wear diamonds and shawls."

Sponsored by the Austrian government, the Opera Ball, more than a hundred years old, is the biggest and most prestigious ball in Vienna and something of a national institution. It raises nonstop all-night television coverage, and as an announcer on Austrian radio quipped, "It's the only time in the year when the taxpayer comes out a winner." The whole city festively agreed. Taxi drivers, humming "The Merry Widow" as they drove from the airport, asked clients whether they were in town for the Opera Ball. And taxi drivers taking them back to the airport asked if they had been to the Opera Ball.

Organized with the same exacting precision as under Emperor Franz Joseph, the ball opened at 10 P.M. sharp with dancing by stars of the Staatsoper ballet, after the national anthem. Then 200 debutantes came down gigantic steps and filled the stage and the orchestra level, emptied of all its seats.

Wearing white gowns, long white gloves and little crystal coronets, they curtsied, en masse, to Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who took the place of President Rudolf Kirchschlager, who was visiting the United States. They then went through elaborate and old-fashioned polonaise measures — ending with a wide, floor-level curtsy, this time to the orchestra.

After this most formal beginning, the orchestra broke into "The Blue Danube" the debutantes and their escorts started waltzing — and the ball was declared open.

From then on, the floor was a sea of thousands of dancers, who never stopped happily bobbing up and

down all night. Now and then, a black orchestra clad in white satin took over with South American tunes, but waltzes were the unmistakable hit. Trying to make the dance floor was taking your life into your hands, especially when the orchestra broke into a gallop.

Then, it was like being caught in a human stampede — a noisy one, with the hundreds of decorations jingling up and down on the chests of officers, all more decorated than in an opera. There were several more orchestras up and down the house, and dancing also going on in private parties held high up in the dressing rooms.

On the whole, the dresses were not the high-fashion variety and neither were the jewels. But it did not matter, since the colors — red, turquoise, yellow, green and hot pink — looked wonderful, especially as women filled the auditorium's boxes, like some turn-of-the-century painting. They belonged to another, much merrier world that seemed, for this one evening, to hold more glitter than Paris or New York. Strangely enough, this ball had a lot more joyful pomp than say, the recent ball in Washington for the Princess Grace Foundation, where presidential security made it more of a function and less of a party.

The light and gray Viennese evening had its funny moments. Men who said they were dancing with their daughters actually were. The woman who looked a bit like Romy Schneider in "Sissi," turned out to be Maia Langes-Swarovski, wife of the Tyrolean crystal king, Genot Langes-Swarovski. The romantic, muscled man who looked like a young Omar Sharif happened to own a dress shop in Innsbruck, but "I live for this ball," he said. Another one who played the piano like Chopin in the roccoco Winter Garden was to be found, in everyday life, in a fashionable restaurant, where, unfortunately, he was known to break the Viennese spell with "When the Saints Come Marching Home." A casino table was working full blast under an angust-bait of Wagner.

True to legend, Austrian men were natural flirts, white canarions in their lapels and overtly-mischievous kissing hands. People wandered from box to box, exchanging social fluff talk — and, one was told, much more. For behind its glittering, sea-and-been facade, the ball, which draws a cross-section of politicians, businessmen, society and show business, is a vast arena with all kinds of wheedlings and dealings going on against the civilized measures of Strauss waltzes.

The minister of finance was one of the most prized catches and so was the leader of the opposition, who seemed to be getting all the flashbulbs.

The guest list included 40 percent foreign guests, many of whom seemed to be West German. Some people complained that the ball had lost its aristocratic luster and the guest list no longer reads like the Almanach de Gotha. They blamed it on hard times, and the huge crowds on the fact that the Socialist government opened the ball to one and all (prices range from a 500-schilling, or about \$27, entrance fee to 100,000 schillings for a box). Others claimed that the Venice carnival, which is having a spectacular revival, was becoming a serious rival again.

For Lydia Dunn, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Center, the ball was a first, and she found it the ideal route to London for a special Hong Kong promotion. For other, equally non-blast types who ended up in a neighborhood inn being breakfasted by violins on a goulash, the Vienna Opera Ball was still hard to beat because as someone once said, "What makes Austrians so delightful is that they understand so perfectly how to live in the past."

Michelin Shuffles 3d Stars; 2 Are Dropped, 2 Promoted

PARIS — The 1984 edition of the Michelin guide, the bible of French gastronomy, Monday awarded its highest rating of three stars — "exceptional cuisine, worth a special journey" — to two young chefs.

But it took the coveted third star from Lasserre, one of the world's most famous restaurants, after 22 years, and from another restaurant it had promoted in 1980.

The guide, said a spokeswoman, rewarded the "astonishing progress" of Joël Robuchon, 39, in giving Jamin, his restaurant in Paris, three stars. Robuchon bought the restaurant 27 months ago and got his second star only last year.

The guide also awarded a third star to Marc Menenu, 40, of L'Esperance, near Vézelay, in Burgundy. Menenu is a former businessman who started cooking professionally when he took over his family's modest restaurant 13 years ago.

But the inspectors demoted Lasserre, just off the Champs-Élysées in Paris, and the La Bonne Auberge in Antibes on the Riviera, which got its third star in 1980.

René Lasserre, who confirmed the news last week, maintained that his standards were unchanged and that he did not understand the guide's action. "I'm not afraid of the 'Michelo effect,'" he said.

The 1984 guide for France lists a total of 4,500 localities and 10,300 hotels or restaurants. There are four three-star restaurants in Paris and 14 in the provinces. There are 90 two-star tables — "excellent cooking, worth a detour" — of which four in Paris and six in the provinces are new.

NYSE Most Active

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AT&T | 28.75 | 28.50 | 28.62 | 28.62 | +0.12 |
| IBM | 112.00 | 111.00 | 111.50 | 111.50 | +0.50 |
| GE | 34.00 | 33.50 | 33.75 | 33.75 | +0.25 |
| AMC | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |
| GO | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| HP | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| MSFT | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |

Dow Jones Averages

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Indus | 1167.50 | 1165.00 | 1166.00 | 1166.00 | +2.50 |
| Trans | 219.25 | 218.75 | 219.00 | 219.00 | +0.25 |
| Comp | 441.75 | 440.25 | 441.00 | 441.00 | +0.75 |

NYSE Index

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Composite | 91.36 | 91.04 | 91.04 | 91.04 | +0.32 |
| Industrials | 100.20 | 99.88 | 99.88 | 99.88 | +0.40 |
| Utilities | 84.30 | 84.07 | 84.07 | 84.07 | +0.23 |
| Transp. | 72.30 | 72.07 | 72.07 | 72.07 | +0.23 |
| Foreign | 82.30 | 82.07 | 82.07 | 82.07 | +0.23 |

Monday's NYSE Closing

| Vol. of 4 A.M. | Vol. of 4 P.M. |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 |
| Prev. Consol. Vol. | 1,027,000 |
| Prev. Consol. Vol. | 1,027,000 |

AMEX Diaries

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Advanced | 100.20 | 99.88 | 99.88 | 99.88 | +0.40 |
| Declined | 72.30 | 72.07 | 72.07 | 72.07 | +0.23 |
| Unchanged | 84.30 | 84.07 | 84.07 | 84.07 | +0.23 |
| Total Issues | 773 | 773 | 773 | 773 | 0 |
| Volume | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 0 |
| Volume down | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 0 |

NASDAQ Index

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Composite | 263.84 | 263.48 | 263.48 | 263.48 | +0.36 |
| Industrials | 270.24 | 269.88 | 269.88 | 269.88 | +0.40 |
| Utilities | 219.34 | 218.97 | 218.97 | 218.97 | +0.40 |
| Transp. | 265.58 | 265.21 | 265.21 | 265.21 | +0.36 |
| Foreign | 262.02 | 261.65 | 261.65 | 261.65 | +0.36 |

AMEX Most Active

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| WorlCom | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| Dynegy | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| EastCo | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bonds | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |
| Utilities | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |
| Industrials | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |

NYSE Prices Off on Slow Day

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| IBM | 112.00 | 111.00 | 111.50 | 111.50 | +0.50 |
| GE | 34.00 | 33.50 | 33.75 | 33.75 | +0.25 |
| AMC | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |
| GO | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| HP | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| MSFT | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |

NYSE Diaries

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Advanced | 100.20 | 99.88 | 99.88 | 99.88 | +0.40 |
| Declined | 72.30 | 72.07 | 72.07 | 72.07 | +0.23 |
| Unchanged | 84.30 | 84.07 | 84.07 | 84.07 | +0.23 |
| Total Issues | 773 | 773 | 773 | 773 | 0 |
| Volume | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 0 |
| Volume down | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 0 |

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| IBM | 112.00 | 111.00 | 111.50 | 111.50 | +0.50 |
| GE | 34.00 | 33.50 | 33.75 | 33.75 | +0.25 |
| AMC | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |
| GO | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| HP | 11.00 | 10.75 | 10.87 | 10.87 | +0.12 |
| MSFT | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.87 | 9.87 | +0.12 |

AMEX Diaries

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Advanced | 100.20 | 99.88 | 99.88 | 99.88 | +0.40 |
| Declined | 72.30 | 72.07 | 72.07 | 72.07 | +0.23 |
| Unchanged | 84.30 | 84.07 | 84.07 | 84.07 | +0.23 |
| Total Issues | 773 | 773 | 773 | 773 | 0 |
| Volume | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 1,027,000 | 0 |
| Volume down | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 2,434,000 | 0 |

NASDAQ Index

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Composite | 263.84 | 263.48 | 263.48 | 263.48 | +0.36 |
| Industrials | 270.24 | 269.88 | 269.88 | 269.88 | +0.40 |
| Utilities | 219.34 | 218.97 | 218.97 | 218.97 | +0.40 |
| Transp. | 265.58 | 265.21 | 265.21 | 265.21 | +0.36 |
| Foreign | 262.02 | 261.65 | 261.65 | 261.65 | +0.36 |

AMEX Most Active

| Symbol | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| WorlCom | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| Dynegy | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| EastCo | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |
| GenCorp | 24.00 | 23.75 | 23.87 | 23.87 | +0.12 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bonds | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |
| Utilities | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |
| Industrials | 116.75 | 116.50 | 116.62 | 116.62 | +0.12 |

AMEX Stock Index

| Index | High | Low | Open | Close | Change |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Composite | 263.84 | 263.48 | 263.48 | 263.48 | +0.36 |
| Industrials | 270.24 | 269.88 | 269.88 | 269.88 | +0.40 |
| Utilities | 219.34 | 218.97 | 218.97 | 218.97 | +0.40 |
| Transp. | 265.58 | 265.21 | 265.21 | 265.21 | +0.36 |
| Foreign | 262.02 | 261.65 | 261.65 | 261.65 | +0.36 |

William Howard

PERSONALITIES IN MARY BLU IN THE WEEKEND OF FRIDAY

FUTURES & OPTIONS

Thriving Futures Brokers May Be Near a Shakeout

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

Boca Raton, Florida — Trouble is brewing in the booming futures-brokerage business. Indeed, the futures-brokerage industry may be on the verge of a shakeout, despite the enormous growth of futures and options business in recent years.

In recent weeks, several major futures-brokerage houses, all of which shared in the growing futures business, sharply reduced their staffs and operations. A number of other houses are expected to follow suit.

The main reason for this odd turn of events is that the overhead costs of these brokers are steadily exceeding commission income, according to many of the industry leaders gathered for the annual convention of the Futures Industry Association at the Boca Raton Hotel here this week.

While the problem of shrinking futures-brokerage profits has caused several small nonclearing brokers to close their doors, the announcement last week by Maduff & Sons, a prominent Chicago futures house, that it was voluntarily quitting the retail futures-brokerage business highlighted the problem.

"It's not every day that a major clearing member of an exchange gives up most of its business," said Jerrold E. Salzman, counsel to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

"What was also surprising was that Maduff was meeting the capital requirements of all the exchanges that it was a member of. But they told us that they feared they might not be able to do so for long," Mr. Salzman added.

With the help of the exchanges, Maduff's 5,000 customers, a large number for a futures-only house, were immediately parceled out to other brokers.

Charles B. Epstein, vice president of Lind-Waldock Inc., the largest discount futures broker, said Maduff's problem was that its bankers had become reluctant to extend credit lines. Lind-Waldock assumed 1,200 of Maduff's discount customers, with the rest going to full-service brokerage houses.

Futures discount brokers only offer executions of orders, while the full-service houses provide research and trading advice to their clients. Discount customers pay \$18 to \$25 for a futures transaction, which is about a fourth the commission charged by the full-service houses.

As a result, Mr. Epstein said, the discounts last year accounted for at least 30 percent of the 140 million futures contracts traded. In 1982, they had about 20 percent of 112.4 million contracts traded.

"But such figures are becoming meaningless because, let's face it, every house today offers discounts to customers according to the amount of business done," he said. "The only advantage we discounters have is low overhead, which we pass on to our customers in the form of low commissions."

The discounters are also thriving on the business given them by the increasing number of banks and other financial institutions capable of doing their own research and developing their own trading strategies, Mr. Epstein added. They only seek fast and efficient order execution.

Jeffrey A. Nichols, vice president, research, at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said low discount rates were not the only reason for the profit squeeze on many brokerage houses.

"Take the case of credit," Mr. Nichols said. "Banks always financed the commodities industry, even if they did think futures were something one did not mention in polite company. Today, the banks still finance the futures industry, but they are also capable of raising less expensive capital. This is important because the financial institutions are increasingly competing with the brokers for finance."

Because of the expertise that these institutions have, as well as their overseas connections, Mr. Nichols continued, "they are in a good position to snare the large amount of futures and options business flowing in from foreign institutional hedgers."

Thus the only place where the old-line futures brokers need not fear the powerful new competition is in the traditional farm and industrial commodities market because banks and most other financial institutions have been restricted to dealing in financial and gold futures and options. "But the farm and industrial futures markets have not been anywhere near as active and lucrative as the newer financial and stock index markets," he added.

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on Mar. 5, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Brussels | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Milan | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Paris | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| New York | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Brussels | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Milan | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Paris | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| New York | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |

INTEREST RATES

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Brussels | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Milan | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Paris | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| New York | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |

Key Money Rates

| | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. | U.S. | U.K. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Brussels | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Milan | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| Paris | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |
| New York | 2.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 | 1.3605 |

Big 3 Say Car Sales Up 21.6%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — U.S. car sales of the three biggest U.S. automakers were up 21.6 percent in late February and up 41.3 percent for the month from the like periods last year, the companies reported Monday.

Ford Motor Co. said that in the final 10 days of February, its sales were up 36 percent from the comparable period a year earlier. For the month, Ford sales were up 54.9 percent.

General Motors Corp. said its sales rose 20.4 percent for the 10 days and 37.2 percent for the month from last year.

Chrysler Corp. reported a 4.2 percent gain for the 10-day period and a 35.4 percent gain for the month from last year's periods.

Ford said it sold 60,621 cars in the final 10-day reporting period of February, up from 39,000 in the like period a year earlier. The figures for the month were 165,170, up from 102,331. For the year so far, Ford has sold 304,392 cars, up 53.7 percent from 194,110 sold by this time in 1983.

GM sold 139,439 cars in the 10 days, compared with 101,319 a year ago. For the month, GM sold 373,910, up from 261,560 in February 1983. For the year, GM has sold 718,589, up 36.3 percent from the 516,030 sold to date last year.

Chrysler sold 30,192 cars in the 10 days, up from 25,351. It sold 80,425 in the month, up from 57,034. Its year-to-date figure was 149,816, up 40.1 percent from 104,139.

Meanwhile, American Motors Corp. said it sold 8,717 cars in the 10-day period, up 37.8 percent from the 5,272 sold in the like period a year earlier. It sold 18,442 in the month, up 19.6 percent from 1983's 14,795. For the year, AMC put its sales at 32,713, up 11.4 percent from 28,760.

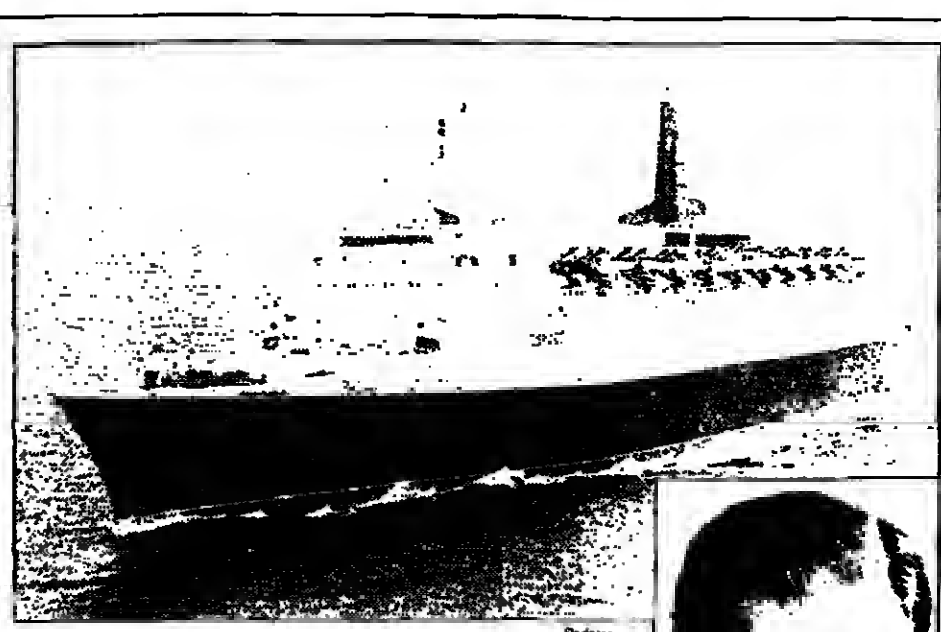
There were eight selling days in the 10-day period this year and 25 in the month, compared with seven in the 10 days and 24 in the month last year, so the percentage comparisons were based on the average amount of sales per day.

American Honda Motor Co. said its manufacturing unit sold 5,607 Accord subcompact models in Marysville, Ohio, during the 10 days and 10,415 for the month. For the year, Honda said it has sold 19,062.

Percentage comparisons cannot be figured for Honda because its relatively new plant was not reporting sales on a regular basis last year.

Volkswagen of America Inc. said it sold 3,486 cars in the 10-day selling period, up 17.8 percent over 2,957 last year. VW's February sales were 6,045, up 15.4 percent from a year earlier. For the year, VW has sold 13,873 U.S.-made cars, up 22.6 percent from 11,080.

Separately Monday, a survey showed that the average number of cars sold in the United States by dealers in domestic and import autos went up 15.7 percent last year. The annual Automotive News dealer survey found that domestic dealers sold an average of 330 cars, up 19 percent from 277 the year before. Import franchises sold an average of 235 cars, up 17.5 percent from 200 in 1982. (AP, UPI)



The Queen Elizabeth II, owned by Trafalgar House.

Trafalgar House Boss Faces a Big Decision

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As perhaps the boldest decision of his career approaches, Nigel Brookes smiles languidly and says he could use a rest.

Mr. Brookes, 49, is chairman of Trafalgar House PLC. The son of a Yorkshire solicitor, he used the remnants of a £25,000 inheritance in 1956 to set up a real estate company. Now Trafalgar is a construction, shipping and property conglomerate with annual sales of £1.4 billion (\$2.1 billion) and such flashy assets as London's Ritz Hotel and the cruise ship Queen Elizabeth 2.

"Trafalgar House fascinates me," Mr. Brookes said over lunch at the Ritz last week, "but I am rather tired."

Wary or not, Mr. Brookes may have to postpone his vacation again. The British government is expected to decide in the next few weeks whether Trafalgar can attempt to add another famous name to its holdings: Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Most analysts are betting that the answer will be yes.

When the government halted the action last summer by ordering a Monopolies Commission inquiry, Trafalgar was offering a share swap that valued P&O at about £290 million.

If Trafalgar gets the go-ahead to renew its bid, and chooses to do so, the price almost certainly will be far higher. P&O, long a low-profit hedgehog of shipping, construction and real estate, is starting to transform itself under a new chairman, the highly respected Jeffrey Sterling.

Mr. Brookes insists that Trafalgar is reassessing the situation and will not be lured into paying too much. "There's no sense of pride or virility," he said, adding: with Trafalgar's recent charge into the

oil business, "we've plenty of other things to do."

Still, Mr. Brookes has not failed to notice that an acquisition of P&O would raise Trafalgar to the mid-20s from the mid-80s on the list of British companies ranked by market capitalization. And he is keeping his takeover spiel in shape.

What does he think of P&O's Mr. Sterling?

"His abilities are of a high order," Mr. Brookes allowed. Mr. Sterling probably could sort out P&O, he said, but "it would take him five years, where it would

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Nigel Brookes

Accompanying Brookes Ltd.

France Decides to Cut Aid to 2 Steel Groups

Reuters

PARIS — The French government has decided to cut 1984 subsidies to two state steel groups, a move certain to force the two companies to cut thousands of jobs during the next few years, senior government sources said Monday.

The steel companies, Saurat and Usinor, will receive 5.5 billion francs (\$694 million) this year, down 15 percent from the total of 6.45 billion francs in 1983 subsidies. Both steelmakers have suffered heavy losses.

A dispute between the finance and industry ministries about the amount of steel aid delayed for two months the allocation of subsidies to all national industries this year.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Industry Minister Laurent Fabius resolved the issue in talks with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy late Friday, a spokeswoman for Mr. Mauroy said.

The reduction in the steel subsidy appeared to confirm reports that the government will move quickly to streamline Saurat and Usinor, which together had a 10-billion-franc loss in 1983 after an 8.7-billion-franc loss in 1982.

Trade union sources said that government was likely to choose the harshest of several "plans" proposed for the industry, which would call for the cutting during several years of about 30,000 jobs out of an industry work force of 93,000.

On Friday, the government announced reductions in jobs and production in the coal industry despite strong objections from trade unions. The current work force of 56,000 will be halved and coal output will be reduced in five years to about 11 million metric tons from 18.5 million tons in 1983.



Laurent Fabius

Government sources said negotiations on the steel plan were continuing, but they added that the industry's problems had to be resolved quickly.

They said an "exceptional financial operation" was possible to absorb the industry's enormous debt but that would not diminish the need for long-term structural changes.

Dollar Declines; Analysts Say Drop May Slow

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The dollar ended the day in New York lower again Monday, although it steadied a bit late in the day in Europe.

Monday's fall strengthened the view that market sentiment has turned firmly against the dollar. "I think traders are looking for a reason to sell dollars," said Valerie Walker, an investment officer at Harris Bank in Chicago. But she and other analysts expect the descent of the dollar to slow.

Monday's drop was particularly marked against the yen and the Swiss franc. The dollar, which began to plunge against the yen Friday, closed in London Monday at a two-year low of 222.35 to the yen, down from 228 Friday and 233 Thursday.

The U.S. currency also fell to 2.124 Swiss francs in London from 2.154 Friday.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar closed at a seven-month low of 2.5780, down modestly from 2.5835 Friday but far below the 10-year peak of 2.85 set in January.

The dollar continued to drop in New York, finishing at 2.5715 DM from 2.5875 Friday, to \$1.4865 to the pound from \$1.4845 to 223.375 yen from 227.60 and to 7.9295 francs from 7.9855.

The mark's rise against the dollar pulls it out of line with the currencies of the EMS, which is designed to limit short-term fluctuations.

The dollar met firm resistance when it fell to around 2.57 DM, and traders are beginning to take profits more quickly on each new decline. After the headlong retreat of the past month, Miss Walker said, "I just think the descent is going to be more gradual."

A survey of leading currency economists by the London-based

A 3-Month View On the Dollar

Survey by Euromoney Currency Report of 36 foreign-exchange forecasters for rates against the dollar on June 1

| | Current | Forecast |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Deutsch | 2.55 | 2.43-2.76 |
| French | 1.49 | 1.40-1.62 |
| Yen | 226 | 215-237 |
| Swiss Franc | 2.12 | 1.96-2.26 |
| £ | 8.01 | 8.08-7.9 |
| It Lira | 1.626 | 1.515-1.740 |

newsletter Euromoney Currency Report also showed widespread belief that the dollar's drop will slow down. The survey, carried out last Thursday, found that the mean of 42 economists' predictions for the dollar-mark rate on June 1 is 2.55, about three pence below the current level. (See table).

The surge of the yen had been long expected, but the swiftness of the move caught analysts by surprise. Tetsuo Aduchi, a London-based economist at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, called the move "very, very reasonable" and predicted that the dollar will fall to 200 yen by year-end.

Both Brendan Brown, an economist at the London stockbrokerage of Phillips & Drew, and Harris Bank's Miss Walker said the Swiss franc appears to have the most scope among major currencies for a further short-term rise against the dollar.

In recent weeks the market has been ignoring signs of unexpectedly buoyant growth in the U.S. economy, a factor that helped support the dollar last year by creating fears of higher dollar interest rates. The market also has begun to consider the huge U.S. budget deficit a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

EMS May Be Realigned, Lambsdorff Suggests

Reuters

CHICAGO — Recent gains by the Deutsche mark could lead to another realignment of the European Monetary System in the near future, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff of West Germany said Monday.

"We couldn't rule out a realignment in view of the dollar's recent drop," Mr. Lambsdorff told a press conference.

He said the last realignment of the EMS in March 1983 involved compromises by France and West Germany that were "more political than economic." Whether such compromises can be made again remains an open question, he added.

The recent flow of funds from the dollar into the mark has boosted the West German currency close to its upper intervention point in the EMS against the Belgian franc, dealers noted.

The mark has also gained ground against the French franc and is currently trading at about 308 francs to 100 DM, compared with an EMS floor of 299.85 and a ceiling of 313.65.

The mark has strengthened to 2.57 to the dollar from a 10-year peak above 2.84 reached in January. Mr. Lambsdorff said this rise has lessened inflationary pressures and aided the economic recovery in West Germany.

The mark's rise against the dollar has lowered West German import costs, a major part of the nation's economy, Mr. Lambsdorff said. However, the Bonn government has not targeted any specific dollar-mark exchange rate, he added.

Markets Closed

Banks and financial markets were closed Monday in Luxembourg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Stuttgart and Munich for a holiday.

Why Does Mr. Fourchon Stay Down on the Farm?

EC Farmers Squeezed by Banks, Possible Quotas and Falling Incomes

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

LAMBALLE, France — Driving 10 minutes from this scenic, medieval town in northwestern France leads to a tidy, stone Breton farmhouse and an adjoining 47 hectares (116 acres) of orchards and farmland, which the Fourchon family bought in 1941.

Relaxing over grapes and cider recently, Jean-Paul Fourchon, who is 29 years old and in 1976 joined his father in running the dairy farm, said that he was typical of many of France's 1.2 million farmers who were doing well. The farm has revenue of about 80,000 francs (\$10,000) each month, mainly from sales of milk produced by its 65 cows, and the occasional sale of calves.

"Fortunately, our property, two tractors and equipment" have been paid for, Mr. Fourchon said, so that after payment for feed, fertilizer, farm-improvement projects and maintenance, he draws about 4,000 francs a month for "personal use." That amount will be increased after his marriage in June. He usually takes a month of vacation each year, which last winter included a week of skiing.

But, like most of his neighbors in this heavily farmed area of Brittany, Mr. Fourchon, who is also an active farm union leader, is dissatisfied. "We in the dairy sector are not in trouble yet, but we will be if quotas are adopted, and we will resist vigorously," he said. Mr. Fourchon's reference was to the proposals currently under discussion for this month's summit meeting of European Community leaders in Brussels, which would establish quotas for limiting the EC's soaring dairy production.

EC agriculture ministers were bargaining Monday on proposals for revision of the EC's agricultural

policy, in advance of the summit, March 19 and 20.

French farmers, and others in the EC, are being squeezed by falling incomes and by pressure from banks and the threat of quotas on production.

The cause of the EC budget crisis, according to most observers, is the EC's virtually open-ended commitment to buy and dispose of

Europe's Farm Lobby A Power in the EC

Second of two articles

surpluses, particularly the dairy products that account for about one-third of the EC's current, 16.5-billion-ECU (\$14.3-billion) farm budget. According to recent EC Commission estimates based on current policies, milk deliveries in the 10-nation area will have reached a record 121 million metric tons by 1990, while consumption of dairy products will amount to about 88 million tons.

"What this means is continuing rising and costly surpluses," said Tony Vennables, director of the European Bureau of Consumer Unions in Brussels, adding: "The EC is now at least 130 percent self-sufficient in dairy products." Mr. Vennables also said that "if it were not for subsidy schemes for internal consumption and exports, the gap between consumption and production would be far higher."

Renewed political support is building in many EC capitals for agreement on a quota plan that would force annual production below its current level of nearly 104 million tons and that will be on the agenda during next month's summit meeting. But the consumer group and some EC Commission officials believe that the quotas will be difficult to administer and en-

force and that, in any case, quotas do not deal with the basic problem.

"High farm-support prices caused the milk surplus. And the only way to reduce the surplus is to reduce the prices," the consumer group concluded in a report on the EC dairy surplus published last month.

Such arguments fall on deaf ears in places like Lamballe, and for that matter, in the EC countries that produce large quantities of milk, notably the Netherlands, West Germany, Ireland and Denmark. "Look, this is not a milk factory, compared with much larger and super-efficient farms in places like Holland," Mr. Fourchon said, adding that he regularly pays to the EC what is known as the co-responsibility levy on his dairy output, which is aimed at discouraging production and amounts to about 2 percent of the output. His levy last month was 1.150 francs.

If the levy is increased and dairy prices are frozen, as is also being suggested in Brussels, widespread revolts by dairy producers in France, and possibly elsewhere, could result, said Mr. Fourchon, who is president of the departmental branch of the National Committee of Young Farmers (CNJA), one of the four major farm unions in France. Many members plan to participate in protest demonstrations being organized for the EC summit meeting that begins on March 19.

"There are at least 1,000 farmers out here who are the financially bad cases, who are being squeezed lots more than me, particularly those in pork and poultry, but we all are very deeply committed to battling for our way of life," Mr. Fourchon said. "Some of the farmers out here have nothing to lose." At a nearby dairy farm, Jean-Yves Bolvin, who is 33, added that "if

they (EC leaders) impose quotas, I won't be able to make it unless they also raise prices."

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Barclays Bank's Earnings Dropped by 12% Last Year

Reuters
LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC said Monday that after-tax profit fell 12 percent while pretax profit rose 13 percent last year. Separately, a Barclays spokesman also declined to comment on weekend reports that the bank has offered to buy a 29.9-percent stake in Pinchin Dean & Co., a London stock jobber.

But the spokesman said that the bank is seeking such an investment because of the changing roles and structure of London's financial markets. "We are casting our eye around, but no decisions have been taken," he said.

Valerie Rowell, a senior partner at Pinchin Dean, was not available for comment.

A drop in attributable after-tax profit, to £289 million from £329 million, was mainly due to a higher tax charge, reflecting in part lower leasing activity, Barclays said.

The bank reported 1983 pre-tax profit of £557 million (£826.9 million), up from £495 million. Bad and doubtful-debt provisions rose to £475 million from £328 million. The bank said the debt provisions represented specific and general problems by borrowers in some sectors at home and abroad.

The bank also said that the board is proposing to maintain its policy of dividend growth, but at a lower level of 9 percent. The bank declared a 1983 final dividend of 12.5 pence a share, making a total for the year of 24 pence, up from 22 pence the previous year.

The planned merger of Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Bank International is to take place next Jan. 1, subject to the passage of parliamentary legislation. The merger is intended to strengthen the group in an increasingly competitive banking world, Barclays said.

Barclays said specific bad-debt provisions of £390 million in 1983 were significantly higher than in the previous year.

The 1983 provisions included £180 million from domestic operations, including subsidiaries, and £210 million from international activities.

The bank also charged £85 million against 1983 profit for general bad- and doubtful-debt provisions.

Japan's Mamiya Camera Files for Protection

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Mamiya Camera Co. Monday filed for reorganization under Japan's corporate-rehabilitation laws after the camera maker had failed to raise the needed funds to bolster its ailing financial health.

Mamiya's application with the Tokyo District Court is roughly equivalent to a U.S. concern seeking court protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Novo Says Profit Rose 48% in '83

The Associated Press
COPENHAGEN — Novo Industri A/S, one of the world's leading producers of enzymes and insulin, Monday reported group earnings of \$74 million in 1983, up 48 percent from the previous year.

In a preliminary annual report, the board recommended a dividend of 20 kroner a share, up from 17 kroner in 1982. The corresponding dividend on Novo's American Depository Shares that are quoted on the New York Stock Exchange was set at 4 kroner, (42 cents), with no 1982 comparison available.

The report said consolidated sales rose 25 percent to \$355 million, with sales outside Denmark accounting for 98 percent of the total. Pharmaceutical sales were up 28 percent, with insulin sales increasing 30 percent, and enzymes sales rose 22 percent.

National Can Is Studying Posner Bid

Reuters
CHICAGO — National Can Corp. said it is studying a merger proposal from NVF Co., which is owned by the financier Victor Posner. NVF already owns more than 37 percent of the company's voting securities outstanding.

National Can said the offer, which calls for the merger of National Can with a newly formed subsidiary of NVF, provides for National Can stockholders to receive \$40 for each common share, for a total of \$410 million.

National Can said it is submitting the offer to a special committee of independent directors for recommendation. It said if agreement is reached on the proposal it would be at least four months before the transaction is completed.

As previously announced, National Can recently has been studying various proposals, including a leveraged buyout.

2 French Banks to Offer Financing for Buyouts

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Two of France's leading nationalized banks, Paribas and Crédit du Nord, are teaming up to offer financing for management buyouts in France.

Management buyouts are common in the United States and in Britain, but occur infrequently in continental Europe. In a typical transaction, a manager or group of managers in a company buy the operations with the help of outside financial backing.

Sometimes buyouts are referred to as being "leveraged," meaning that the company's assets are pledged to secure the financing for the transaction.

Buyouts often occur in companies that are performing sluggishly. The outside investors who back the buyout hope that the managers can reinvigorate the company and restore its growth.

At a news conference in Paris, executives of Banque Paribas and Crédit du Nord, both part of the Paribas financial group, said they were establishing France's first jointly owned fund that would seek investments in small and medium-sized "problem" companies in France.

The criteria that the banks set is that the companies be financially sound and that their top management be willing — and financially able — to participate in expansion.

"We have seen the leveraged or management buyout system work in the United States, largely because of tax advantages, but we now believe it will work here, and that our soon will be initiated by others," Jean-Yves Haber, Paribas' president and chief executive officer, told reporters.

The fund, Compagnie pour le Financement du Développement Industriel et Commercial, known as Cofidic, will be capitalized at 40 million francs (\$5 million) initially.

and will be seeking minority shareholding in companies with annual sales of 2 million to 50 million francs, including subsidiaries of foreign companies.

Family-owned firms, particularly those facing liquidation because of failure to find a successor for a deceased or retired owner, also are potential candidates for Cofidic, executives said.

Emphasizing that the fund expected to generate earnings mainly on the growth in value of its investment, David Dauvergne, president of Crédit du Nord, said that Cofidic would rely almost entirely on existing management, who would also participate in the initial financing and become shareholders in the company. "We think that shareholders who are managers of enterprises will be capable of making profits for us," he said.

Bankers cited as an example, among others, a Swiss industrial group that is interested in selling the controlling interest in its profitable French subsidiary, but to date has found no buyers. Several top managers of the company, which makes cardboard products and has annual sales of about 35 million francs, were prepared to invest about 750,000 francs to save the

affiliate. "We are ready to invest several million francs, create a joint holding company with the managers, and buy the majority interest" in the subsidiary, a Paribas executive said.

Cofidic is considering investing in at least five other companies in similar predicaments, including the French subsidiary of a large U.S. company, with a annual sales last year of 46 million francs, and which specializes in designing, building and installing private telephone equipment. "The parent company wants to sell out, so we and their three top managers may buy in, allowing them (the managers) to continue running the company," the Paribas executive said. "Otherwise, they will leave."

He declined to identify the six companies, but said that all were privately owned and that five were profitable.

Executives of Paribas added that Cofidic was still attempting to obtain favorable tax treatment for would-be management investors from the Finance Ministry, and that they were "hopeful" about a favorable decision soon.

The Paribas financial group will have a 47.5-percent shareholding in Cofidic. The remaining shares will be split among other financial and insurance groups, and Compagnie Machines Full, France's state-owned computer company, and the nationalized Rhône-Poulenc, a large chemical maker.

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National Semiconductor Will Invest \$100 Million in Scottish Wafer Plant

Reuters
LONDON — National Semiconductor Corp. of the United States said Monday it plans a \$100 million, (567.41-million) semiconductor-wafer project at its plant in Greenock, Scotland.

It said it has already invested £75 million at the plant, which is run by its British subsidiary, National Semiconductor U.K. Ltd. The five-year project will create 1,000 jobs.

The British operations manager, Terry Mills, said that full production of more than 10,000 six-inch (15.3-centimeter) wafers a week will begin about March 1985. Their production will eventually supercede four-inch wafers.

Wafers are the first step in the

process of producing silicon chips. The industry standard is four-inch diameter but six-inch wafers can give more than double the number of chips per wafer.

National Semiconductor U.K. expects to make more than 500,000 wafers this year and to triple output by 1989.

The U.S. parent company has three major wafer-production plants in the United States. Mr. Mills said the Greenock plant will be the first outside the United States to produce six-inch wafers in volume.

The project will receive British government financial aid but a Scottish Office spokesman said this did not amount to a very high figure.

Banks Accept Plan To Aid Japan Line

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan Line Ltd. said Monday that a consortium of creditor banks led by Industrial Bank of Japan has agreed to its restructuring plan to prevent the company from being delisted from the Tokyo Stock Exchange because of accumulated debts.

Japan Line's managing director, Toshiro Owada, said that the company set up Green Shipowners Ltd., capitalized at 600 million yen (\$2.57 million), in mid-February and has transferred to Green Shipowners the control of 10 of its 33 large tankers and one tanker owned by an overseas subsidiary. Under the agreement, the banks will freeze interest payments for four years on loans valued at 40 billion yen and will provide four years' grace for repayment of the principal, which was used to build the 11 tankers, Mr. Owada said.

Owing to the recession in the tanker market, Japan Line had a 32.8-billion-yen deficit at the end of last September, making total losses in excess of the company's capital of 34.5 billion yen. Under stock exchange rules a company has to be delisted if its total losses exceed its capital.

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Dollar's Fall Continues

(Continued from Page 9)
frightening long-term phenomenon that could undercut the dollar rather than merely a means of pushing up interest rates and making the U.S. currency more attractive to hold.

Thus, more and more analysts and investors believe that the dollar is moving into a fundamental correction after four years of strength. "We've been saying it for three years," said Tom Hayes, a senior pension-fund manager at Imperial Chemical Industries. "At last it may be happening."

A dissenting view comes from Paul Cherkow, senior economist at International Treasury Management Ltd. in London. Mr. Cherkow said he believes the Federal Reserve will decide by July to tighten U.S. monetary policy in an attempt to prevent a resurgence of inflation. Such a tightening, he said, would help push the dollar back up sharply, probably to more than 2.70 DM within six months.

"The myth in the market is that the Fed can't tighten in an election year," Mr. Cherkow said. But he said, "a little monetary discipline now may obviate the need for a later deal of monetary discipline later in the year."

shares and \$60 million of notes due 1994. It also said it registered for the proposed sale of 100,000 units of \$100 million of subordinated debentures due 2004 with common-stock purchase warrants.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. is raising \$100 million with a five-year Eurobond in an interest-rate swap for floating-rate debt, the joint lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., said. Maturing April 1, 1989, the issue pays an 11 1/2-percent coupon and 99 1/2-percent price. Fees total 1 1/2 percent.

News Corp. Ltd. of Sydney, Rupert Murdoch's media group, said it expects earnings for the year to June 30 to be higher than in 1982-83 but does not anticipate they will rise at the same rate as in the first half. It earlier reported a 65.7-percent rise in first half earnings to \$22.6 million Australian dollars (\$47.69 million) from \$13.54 million dollars. In 1982-83, the group lifted net profit to a record \$6.92 million dollars from \$7.26 million in 1981-82.

U.S. Steel Corp. has announced an agreement to sell its wire rope and strand manufacturing facilities in Trenton, New Jersey, and Oakland City, Indiana, to Bridon American Corp. of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The companies announced no purchase price. The Trenton plant had been among the operations that U.S. Steel listed for closing last December. The two companies employ a total of 60 workers.

Warner-Lambert Co. said it expects first quarter earnings to be 15 percent higher than the \$46.1 million, or 58 cents a share, on sales of \$766 million reported in the first quarter of 1983. The drugs, toiletries and food group said the first quarter continues to reflect higher profit margins and an improvement in the company's foreign-currency situation.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS
FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS NV
Registered Office: Schottegatweg Oost, Salina, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity American Assets N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 p.m. at Schottegatweg Oost, Salina, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 20, 1984.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of seven Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following seven existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, James E. Tonner, Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company N.V.
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1983.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, including dividend on March 7, 1984 of an interim dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1983 in the amount of \$0.56 per share to shareholders of record on February 22, 1984.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in

Pembroke, Bermuda, from Fidelity International Management Limited in London, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at the following address: Fidelity American Assets N.V., c/o Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 305, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit thereof, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg Oost, Salina, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1.00 p.m. on March 20, 1984, in order to be used at the Meeting.

By order of the Management
Charles T.M. Collis
Secretary

Fidelity International Management Limited
20 Abchurch Lane,
London EC4N 7AL, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
43, Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS NV is a diversified Investment Company with the investment objective of seeking long term capital growth from a diversified Portfolio of American Equities.

At February 1, 1984 the main areas of the Fund's investments were 31% in Industrial, 17% in Consumer, 16% in Energy/Materials, 9% in Electrical, 5% in Finance, 6% in Merchandising, 6% in Services and 7% in cash and miscellaneous.

The Fund was launched in October 1974 at \$10, is now valued at \$79m and the share price has risen 528% to \$62.80 at February 1, 1984.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International at:

P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall,
East Broadway, Pembroke,
Hamilton, Bermuda
Tel: (809) 295 0665
Telex: 0280 331E

9, Bond Street,
St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Tel: (0334) 716696
Telex: 4192260

Thomson Saw Profit Jumped

Reuters
PARIS — Thomson's 1983 profit jumped 17 percent to 1,170 billion francs, the company said Monday. The profit was up from 1,000 billion francs in 1982.

The company, which makes electronic equipment, said the profit increase was due to higher sales and lower expenses.

The company's revenue rose 12 percent to 11,700 billion francs in 1983. Operating profit rose 17 percent to 1,170 billion francs.

The company's profit before taxes rose 17 percent to 1,170 billion francs. After taxes, profit was 1,000 billion francs.

The company's profit after taxes rose 17 percent to 1,000 billion francs. After taxes, profit was 1,000 billion francs.

Belgian Joblessness Stable

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Belgium's unemployment rate, based on the number of jobless drawing unemployment benefits, was 12.5 percent at the end of February, unchanged from the end of January, the National Employment Office reported Monday.



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Most Prices in EC Rise But Inflation Rate Falls

The Associated Press
LUXEMBOURG — Consumer prices rose in all nations of the European Community except Britain in January, but the EC's average annual inflation rate fell to 8 percent from 8.1 percent in December, the EC's statistics agency, Eurostat, said Monday.

By comparison, U.S. and Japanese inflation rates in January were 4.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

The agency also reported Monday that industrial output in the community rose 6 percent in December from a year earlier.

Eurostat said consumer prices in the community as a whole rose by an average 0.7 percent from December to January. The biggest rises were recorded in Greece, at 1.2 percent; Italy, an estimated 1.2 percent; and Belgium, 0.9 percent.

Prices dropped slightly in Britain because of New Year sales.

Eurostat reported the following annual inflation rates for January, compared with December: West Germany 2.9 percent, up 0.5 percent; France 8.9 percent, up 0.7 percent; Italy 12.3 percent, up an estimated 1.2 percent; the Netherlands 3.2 percent, up an estimated 0.3 percent; Belgium 6.9 percent, up 0.9 percent; Luxembourg 7.4 percent, up 0.6 percent; Britain 5.2 percent, virtually unchanged; Denmark 5.5 percent, up 0.3 percent; Greece 20.5 percent, up 1.2 percent; and Ireland unavailable.

The agency said that the seasonally corrected industrial production index was 1.6 in December, up from 115.9 in November. The index was 109.4 in December 1982.

It said that for 1983 as a whole, its industrial production index rose an average 0.3 percent from 1982.

Group Formed On Channel Link

United Press International
LONDON — Five of Britain's leading construction companies have joined forces to push forward the Channel tunnel project, a spokesman said Monday.

The Channel Tunnel Group advocates a twin-bore rail tunnel to provide a direct link across the English Channel to France. It estimated that start-up costs would be about £1.9 billion (\$2.82 billion) at 1983 prices, but said expenditure could total £4 billion to £5 billion.

Each of the companies, Balfour Beatty, Costain, Tarmac, Taylor Woodrow and Wimpey, has been connected with the tunnel project in previous consortia. The group said it would not necessarily bid collectively for the British half of the work.

USA Today's Problem: Who (Not How Many) Buys the Paper

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — For USA Today, booming airport sales and bright blue sidewalk news boxes have not been enough. The publication that calls itself "the Nation's Newspaper" has found that to overcome skeptical advertisers, it must capture many more home and office subscribers.

By offering a package of crisp color, lavish graphics and editorial articles, Gannett Co. says its colorful but money-losing paper now sells more than 1.3 million copies a day, which would make it the third-largest U.S. newspaper, after the Wall Street Journal and the Daily News in New York.

But, according to the original plan, advertisers should be flocking to USA Today, and they are not.

The reason, many news media analysts and advertising executives say, is that USA Today has subliminal, complex marketing problems ranging from confusion over

whether it is a newspaper, a magazine or something in-between, to skepticism about who reads the paper, how often they read it and how loyal these readers are.

The major problem is the fact that they are neither fish nor fowl, not a newspaper or a magazine," said Richard J. Kostyra, senior vice president and media director for J. Walter Thompson Co., one of the largest U.S. advertising firms.

Cathleen Black, USA Today's president since September and the person responsible for finding the advertising the paper needs, insists that arguments miss the point. "We are a one-of-a-kind, daily form of print, a newspaper with magazine qualities," said Mrs. Black, 38, a veteran of such magazines as New York and Ms. "We are unique, and we want advertising agencies to take off the blinders and not get hung up putting us in a niche."

At stake for Allen H. Neuharth, Gannett's 59-year-old chairman and president, is his dream of building USA Today from scratch into a property worth more than \$1 billion. Gannett's plan does not call for the paper to be profitable

until 1987, but by then Mr. Neuharth expects revenues of \$400 million to \$500 million, which could mean more than \$100 million in profits.

Thus far, the paper has been a large economic burden to Gannett, which has 120 daily and nondaily newspapers, 6 television stations, 13 radio stations, an outdoor advertising company and other related operations.

In 1983, USA Today cost Gannett about \$100 million, according to Edward J. Aiorino, an analyst at Smith, Barney & Co., and he said it could drain \$70 million from the company's bottom line this year. Gannett earned net income after taxes of nearly \$102 million in 1983 on revenue of \$1.7 billion.

"They have achieved great success in circulation," said Michael D. Drexler, executive vice president for media and programming at the advertising firm of Doyle Dane Bernbach Inc., "but they have a big problem in advertising. I think everybody is rooting for them, but it's about 50-50 on whether they're going to make it."

Although Gannett calls USA Today "the Nation's Newspaper" and

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | 52 Wk. High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|-----|-----------|------|------|------|-------------|-----|---------|-------|
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | AT&T | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | IBM | 3.50 | 3.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | GE | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Westing | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | 3M | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Boeing | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Rockwell | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Northrop | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Lockheed | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | McDonnell | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |

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|----------|------|-----|----------|------|------|------|-------------|-----|---------|-------|
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | General | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Ford | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Chrysler | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Stell | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
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Trafalgar's Boss May Face A Decision Soon on P&O

(Continued from Page 9)

take us between 12 and 18 months.

The chairman bristles at the suggestion of some analysts that Trafalgar needs a big acquisition to maintain rapid profit growth.

For the year ending Sept. 30, analysts forecast that pretax profit will climb to between \$95 million and \$100 million from last year's \$79 million. One particularly well-connected analyst predicts that Trafalgar will comfortably exceed the consensus forecast. But some see a marked slowdown next year. "Wait and see," retorted Mr. Brookes. "I'm totally relaxed and confident about this."

Profit forecasts aside, analysts tend to regard Trafalgar's top management with an esteem verging on the adulatory.

"In a company like Trafalgar," said Robert Erith of the stockbrokerage E.B. Savory Mill & Co., "you are backing the people who run it."

Most analysts also say Trafalgar's shares are deeply undervalued, but they hesitate to recommend buying until the P&O situation clears up.

Mr. Brookes, too, has noticed the relatively low rating the London stock market puts on Trafalgar and is thinking about arranging a listing in New York.

"I think Americans would find us a sexier security than the British do," he said.

Among Trafalgar's sexier moves lately has been one into the oil business. The company has built offshore oil rigs for more than a decade and began dabbling in exploration in 1977, but the diversification began to take shape only in recent months.

Last November, Trafalgar picked up nearly 1 percent of the giant Forties oil field in the North Sea for £23 million. In January, Trafalgar agreed to pay about £80 million for Candecora Resources PLC, Britain's biggest offshore oil producer.

At present, Trafalgar is trying to take over state-owned Scott Lithgow, an oil-rig maker on Scotland's River Clyde that is reeling from the loss of two major orders.

Trafalgar also intends to buy more oil and gas territories in Britain and the United States and will soon announce the purchase of a



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| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Chrysler | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Stell | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Chrysler | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Stell | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 12/83 | 104 | 94 | Chrysler | 2.50 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 104 | 94 | 104 1/4 | + 1/4 |
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SPORTS

Reese, Ferrell Voted Into Hall of Fame

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — Poe Wee Reese, shortstop and captain of the old Brooklyn Dodgers, and Rick Ferrell, who caught a record 1,805 games in the American League,



Rick Ferrell

were voted into baseball's Hall of Fame late Sunday by the hall's committee on veterans.

They were the only candidates elected by the committee, which reviews the credentials of old-time stars not picked in the annual voting by baseball writers. Twenty-eight other candidates did not make it, most notably shortstop Phil Rizzuto of the New York Yankees, a contemporary of Reese during the 1940s and 1950s.

Many baseball people had been hoping Reese and Rizzuto would make the Hall of Fame together as the star shortstops of their era. But several of the 18 men on the veterans' committee said Rizzuto did not come close to getting the required three-fourths of the votes cast during the panel's three-hour meeting.

Rizzuto's omission has long irritated the Yankees, and George Steinbrenner, the club's chief owner, has said the Yankees would never play in the annual exhibition game at the Hall of Fame until Rizzuto made it.

"I'm sorry Phil didn't get in," Reese said. "He and I have been great friends since 1939 in the minor leagues."

"Our careers have been parallel. We've been in the Navy together, and I played against him many times in the World Series."

Reese will be enshrined at Cooperstown, New York, on Aug. 12 with another celebrated shortstop, Luis Aparicio, one of three former players elected in January by the writers.

The others were Don Drysdale, the Dodgers pitcher, and Harmon Killebrew, the home-run star of the Minnesota Twins.

"It's unheard of for two shortstops to make it the same year," Reese said. "Maybe it's the year of the defense, even though we weren't exactly automatic outs. It's a great honor, and it'll sink in later. I was a Dodger for my entire career, and all my memories are in Brooklyn."

The veterans' committee comprises six former players, six executives and six baseball historians and senior writers.

The only member absent Sunday was Joe Cronin, the chairman, who was ill. The former players who voted were Stan Musial, Charley Gehring, Roy Campanella, Al Lopez, Birdie Tebberts and Burleigh Grimes.

Reese, 65, was tapped in his first year on the old-timers' ballot. He works for the Hillier & Bradsby Co., which manufactures the Louisville Slugger bat. Ferrell, 78, was elected in his 13th year on the ballot. He serves as a consultant to the Detroit Tigers.

Reese spent 16 seasons in the National League with the Dodgers, starting in 1941 in Brooklyn and ending in 1958 in Los Angeles, and three years in the Navy during World War II. He was the 160-pound Little Colonel on great Dodger teams led by Jackie Robinson, Duke Snider, Gil Hodges and Campanella, and he played in seven World Series.

He finished with a career batting

average of .269, hit 126 home runs, batted in 885 runs and stole 232 bases. Rizzuto, his chief rival, batted .273 over 13 seasons, hitting 38 home runs, knocking in 562 runs and stealing 149 bases.

Ferrell spent 18 years in the American League with the St. Louis Browns, the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox, starting in 1929. He averaged .281 at bat, and often was the catcher for his brother, Wes.

Durability was his chief distinction. He did not catch in as many games as Lopez, who played in both leagues.

But, in 1945, he broke Ray Schalk's record for catchers in the American League.

He also had the distinction of catching four knuckleball pitchers on the same staff with the Senators. They were Dutch Leonard, Mickey Haefner, Johnny Nigglog and Roger Wolff, and they came within one game of winning the pennant in 1945.

"We lost it on the final day," Ferrell said, "when Hank Greenberg hit a grand slam for the Detroit Tigers against the Browns. It was that close."

"But I can't think of a tougher job than catching those four. They were all starters, they all pitched 250 innings."

Reese was extolled Sunday by Campanella, who said, "He was the leader of the team. Everybody looked up to Pee Wee."

And Monte Irvin, the onetime star of the New York Giants, remembered that Reese had de-



Pee Wee Reese

fended Jackie Robinson from abuse after Robinson became the first black player in the big leagues in 1947.

"The fans were getting on Jackie pretty hard one day," Irvin recalled. "And Pee Wee went over to second base and put his arm around Jack."

"Later, Jack said that gesture made him part of the family."

Leaders of Women's Sports Dismayed At Supreme Court Ruling on Title IX

United Press International

NEW YORK — In the best tradition of never-say-die, supporters of women's sports are willing to take on anyone who challenges their rights — even if the opponent is the U.S. Supreme Court.

In a ruling last week, the court limited the scope of Title IX, which forbids sex discrimination in schools receiving federal aid.

The law has been a key factor in the explosion in women's sports in schools across the country in the last decade.

"It's safe to say we're angry and dismayed at the decision," said Theresa Cusick, legislative associate with the project on Equal Educational Rights of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund.

"But," she added, "I don't think women athletes in the colleges will simply give up without a fight." Under the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, Title IX was interpreted to cover all areas of an institution receiving any type of federal money. But the Reagan administration argued Title IX affects only those departments or programs receiving federal aid — and the Supreme Court accepted that view.

Since few athletic programs receive federal aid, the logic of the court's ruling could have disastrous consequences for women's school athletics.

"The danger of the court ruling is that the public will interpret it and say, 'It's O.K. to discriminate,'" said Donna Lopiano, director of intercollegiate athletics for women at the University of Texas-Austin.

Within hours of the Supreme Court decision, Senator Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican, introduced legislation that would overturn the ruling and mandate that Title IX apply to all programs, including athletics, in a school receiving federal aid.

Representative Claude Schneider, a Rhode Island Republican, plans to introduce a similar bill, he said, and believes it will pass.

Last year the House approved, 414-8, a resolution against restricting Title IX.

Title IX, passed in 1972 as part of the Education Amendments, is the only federal legislation prohibiting sex discrimination in education.

Said Lopiano, of women's athletic programs: "When you look at where we were in 1972 and where we are today, I think there's no doubt Title IX has been extremely important."

In 1972, for example, there were no colleges or universities offering athletic scholarships to women. Ten years later, more than 800 schools made available 15,000 scholarships for women, according to Women's Sports magazine.

In the high schools, the number of young women playing sports has increased from 7 percent to 35 percent of students athletes since Title IX was enacted.

according to the Project on Equal Education Rights in Washington.

Women now account for about 30 percent of college-level athletes.

Luckily, women athletes have a number of factors on their side in their fight to maintain Title IX. The Supreme Court ruling was not directly related to athletic programs, and there are a number of unanswered legal questions. There also is strong congressional backing for a broad interpretation of Title IX.

Third, and perhaps most important, women's athletic programs will fight to retain what they have won in the last decade.

"The implications of the decision are not really clear," said Margaret Dunkle, co-director of the Equality Center in Washington. "What we'll probably see is women and civil rights groups seeking clarification through the courts and legislative action."

The Supreme Court case involved Grove City (Pennsylvania) College, a 107-year-old liberal arts school that refused to sign a certificate of compliance with Title IX because it said only students, and not the school, received any federal aid.

While the court unanimously rejected the college's argument and ruled that Title IX covers such individual aid as student loans, a 6-3 majority said Title IX covers only those programs receiving aid and not the school as a whole.

Sally Goldfarb, an attorney with the National Women's Law Center, is confident that, under the court's reasoning, many athletic scholarships will still be covered by Title IX. "The one thing that is clear is that athletic scholarships will be subjected to Title IX if the university receives any student financial aid and the scholarships are administered by that office," she said.

Like others, she said only future court cases — or new congressional legislation — will settle the matter for sure.

Cusick said the court's decision will not lead to any immediate change in women's sports programs, but could have a subtle long-term effect.

"When the time comes to have to cut the budgets," she said, "they will probably cut the women's budgets first."

"You'll probably see a gradual withering away rather than an abrupt change."

Lopiano said the economy would also be a big factor in the future of women's athletic programs. "If there's enough money, everyone gets a cut of the pie," she said.

"But if the economy goes downhill, that won't be a very good sign. I would look for significant backsliding."

Stengel: A Shrewd Observer Brings Casey Back to Bat

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Robert W. Creamer began writing about sports in 1954, one of his very first assignments was an old-timers day at Yankee Stadium. In those less

regimented days, the writers were able to congregate in the dugout while Carl Hubbell nibbled with his screwball on the outside part of the plate to Joe DiMaggio.

As the fans became restless for local hero DiMaggio to get a good piece of the ball, Creamer heard one Yankee grumble: "Come on, Hubbell! Put it over!" But Creamer also heard the distinctive rasp of Casey Stengel saying: "You don't think he's gonna give him anything good to hit, do you?"

This semi-Socratic question told Creamer that he was not merely in the company of one of baseball's authentic characters, but also of a

brilliant and passionate lover of baseball. Creamer recalls that first meeting in "Stengel: His Life and Times," recently published by Simon and Schuster, a perceptive and excellently researched book.

Creamer, a senior writer at Sports Illustrated, spent many hours with Charles Dillon Stengel, at the ballpark and in the hotels. Creamer admits he was never in the regular band of "roy writers" to whom Stengel applied a vial of grip on the forearm ("now wait a minute, I'm trying to tell you something"), but he got close enough to know he wanted to write a book about Stengel one day.

Creamer's work is valuable in defining Stengel as one of baseball's most important figures, but also in defining the man's limitations. He carefully places Stengel in his Kansas City heartland setting, using appropriate Mark Twain

touches, but never claims that Stengel lit up America the way Babe Ruth or Red Grange or Jack Dempsey did in the same era.

Stengel was a product of 1890 America, but his impact was within baseball, and his impact was considerable. Creamer is at his best interpolating Stengel's testimony to the Senate subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly on July 9, 1958. Stengel spoke for 45 minutes and 7,000 words — "it was greeted as a great comic performance," Creamer notes, but there was more to it than antic filibustering.

In going back over the text, Creamer claims that Stengel "seemed to be encouraging the subcommittee's inquiry into aspects of the game." Stengel was too much a management figure to openly criticize baseball, but his rambling remarks about television money and pension plans were a subtle signal

to the senators that it was no longer 1920.

Creamer's hours over newspaper microfilm have clarified one of the main events in Stengel's career — the two game-winning home runs he hit for the New York Giants in the 1923 World Series. After his inside-the-park homer in Game 1, Dannon Runyon wrote about "Stengel's warped old legs, one of them broken out so long ago, wouldn't carry him out for the last half of the inning." Notes Creamer: "Where Runyon got the broken leg from, I don't know."

A more accurate portrayal of the 33-year-old Stengel was written by a young reporter named Joe Buckleley, from an interview in the Hotel Ansonia.

She wrote: "From descriptions we'd read of Casey Stengel's performance in winning the first game we expected to see a large loose person of hayfoot, strawfoot awkwardness. But no. Your modern ballplayer is so roughneck. He is trim and immaculate, wears a \$90 suit and a camel's hair overcoat. His skin is clear and rosy, his features well cut, his body lithe, with modest bearing but high-proof masculinity."

Thanks to the Buckley and Creamer reportage, Stengel now stands forever as a proud, healthy young warrior, just as he was a grand wrinkled old warrior for some of "roy writers" in the 1950s and '60s. To Creamer and many others, Stengel was baseball's Zorba the Greek, who taught us to dance.

Some of us spent the midnight hours being told "You're full of it, and I'll tell you why." We recognized the Old Man's love of his business and his love of life and of language. There is a whole generation of 1980s New Yorkers who use

the vocabulary of an 1890s Kansas City: "Butcher-boy... bunch of plumbers... now he's got me trimmed... I can make a living telling the truth..."

Stengel did not electify rural Texas or plunge a nation further into war the way Robert Caro's subject, Lyndon Johnson, did. His impact outside his business, baseball, may have been minimal. Undoubtedly, there are great men and women in other businesses, who teach some of their associates how to dance.

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Zürbruggen Takes Cup Giant Slalom

The Associated Press

ASPEN, Colorado — Firms Zürbruggen of Switzerland held off challenges from American Phil Mahre and Marc Girardell of Luxembourg to win a World Cup giant slalom Monday on Aspen Mountain.

Zürbruggen, who leads both the World Cup overall and giant slalom standings this season, was the first-run leader with a time of 1 minute, 15.78 seconds.

He clocked a 1:16.62 on the second run for a combined 2:32.40, nearly a full second faster than Girardell, whose blistering second run of 1:16.47 moved him from sixth place after the first heat to second place overall at 2:33.28.

Mahre finished third in 2:33.33. His second-run clocking of 1:16.63 had momentarily moved him from fifth place to first until Zürbruggen and Girardell surged to the front.

Martin Hanzl of Switzerland finished fourth and Robert Ehrlicher of Italy was fifth.

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, one of the favorites, fell just before the finish on his first run. He managed to complete the run without missing a gate but was more than three seconds off the pace. Pushing to make up the time on the second leg, he fell and did not finish.

Max Julien of Switzerland, the Olympic giant slalom gold medalist, fell on his first run.

Jure Franko of Yugoslavia, the Olympic silver medalist, did not start.

Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, bronze medalist at Sarajevo in the giant slalom, was 11th after the first heat but fell on his second run.

But before a crowd of 15,309 — the largest ever to watch a women's tennis event — Navratilova indicated how things would go throughout when she broke Evert at 15 in the third and sixth games of the opening set.

The middle set turned out to be the tightest of the match, with both players hitting stinging winners. Evert pulled off the first break in the second set, but Navratilova broke right back.

Then the world's top-ranked player held serve for 5-4 in a 16-point game in which she served three aces, the last coming when Evert had her second break point. There were five deuces in the game, and every time Evert made a move

to close out the service break, Navratilova responded with brilliant shotmaking.

After two more games to serve, Navratilova broke again before serving out the set.

Evert continued to fight, pulling out all the shots that made her the 1970s' dominant woman player. But it wasn't enough. Navratilova roared to a 4-0 final-set lead; she lost her service by double-faulting at game point but then ripped off two games to close out the match.

"Whenever she had her back against the wall, she came up with an ace or big shot," said Evert. "On the two or three big points that count, she was playing them beautifully."

Navratilova Overwhelms Evert in 3-Set Final

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dominating from the oct and, surprisingly, the baseline, Martina Navratilova defeated Chris Evert Lloyd, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1, to win a grand prize tournament here Sunday.

Navratilova's ninth straight victory over the world's second-ranked player was worth \$125,000, the largest first-place prize ever in women's tennis. Evert collected \$60,000.

Both players began in surprising fashion — Evert, who won the coin toss, electing to receive, and Navratilova, a serve-and-volley specialist, playing a baseline game. The cautious onset seemed to be a case of mutual respect.

But before a crowd of 15,309 — the largest ever to watch a women's tennis event — Navratilova indicated how things would go throughout when she broke Evert at 15 in the third and sixth games of the opening set.

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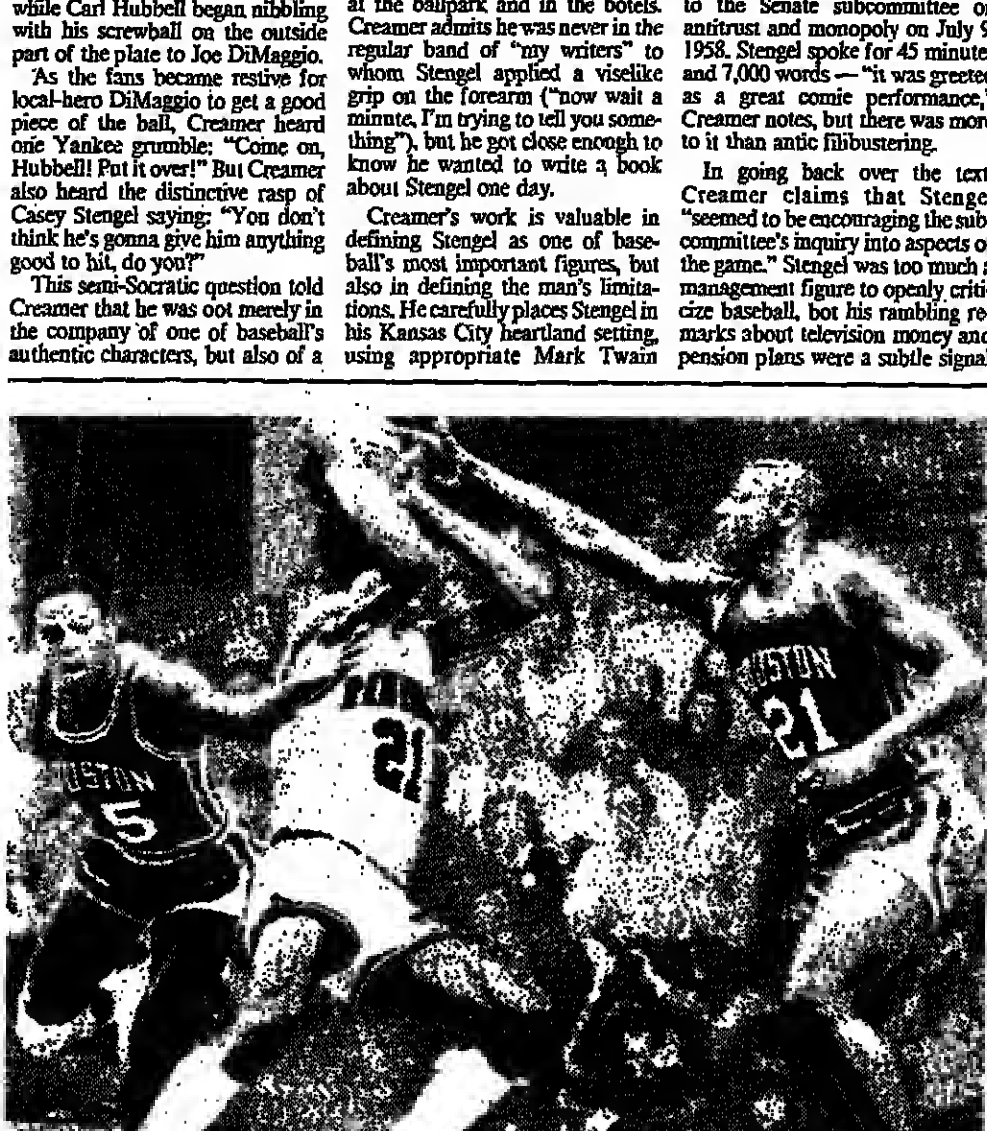
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Alvin Robertson, contending with Eric Dickson, left, and Alvin Franklin, had nine assists Sunday to help Arkansas to a 73-68 triumph that ended Houston's string of Southwest Conference victories at 39. Said losing coach Guy Lewis: "Well, so much for streaks, huh?"

Lietzke Winner In Golf Playoff As Bean Falters

United Press International

CORAL SPRINGS, Florida — Andy Bean missed a 3-foot putt on the first playoff hole, making Bruce Lietzke, with a par-5, the winner of a PGA tournament here Sunday. The two finished the 72 regulation holes at 8-under 280, Bean closing with a 72 and Lietzke a 4-under 68.

J.C. Sneed's final-round 70 put him alone in third at 281. Mark McCumber (72) and Joey Sindelar (70) were at 283.

Bean had gone into the day with a two-shot lead over McCumber and a three-shot edge over Sneed. Lietzke had been another shot back. Lietzke finally caught Bean on the final hole.

Lietzke's second shot on the par-4 18th hit 6 feet to the left of the green but kicked off a mound and stopped 4 feet from the cup; he made his birdie, forcing the season's fifth sudden-death playoff.

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NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 34 24 .583 0

Philadelphia 34 24 .583 0

New York 34 24 .583 0

New Jersey 34 24 .583 0

Washington 34 24 .583 0

Control Division

W L Pct. GB

Milwaukee 37 34 .522 0

Detroit 37 34 .522 0

Albany 37 34 .522 0

Chicago 37 34 .522 0

Cleveland 37 34 .522 0

Indiana 37 34 .522 0

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W L Pct. GB

Ugh 37 34 .522 0

Dallas 37 34 .522 0

Kansas City 37 34 .522 0

Denver 37 34 .522 0

Houston 37 34 .522 0

San Antonio 37 34 .522 0

Pacific Division

W L Pct. GB

Los Angeles 37 34 .522 0

Portland 37 34 .522 0

Seattle 37 34 .522 0

Golden State 37 34 .522 0

San Diego 37 34 .522 0

Top-20 College Basketball Results

